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Stove Oil Supply Assured; Herring Quits OPA Post; Emergency Rule in Berlin?

The World's Day—November 3, 1943

Boston: Adequate Fuel Oil Supply Also Seen

New England fuel oil and kerosene consumers were today assured of adequate supplies this winter at a luncheon meeting of the Oil Heat Institute of New England. [Page 2.]

Ten Massachusetts mayors gained re-election, the State's only woman mayor was defeated for another term, and five new mayors were chosen as 17 cities outside Boston held municipal elections yesterday. Cambridge and Lowell staged Plan E elections, results of which will not be known for several days. [Page 2.]

Cutting its destroyer-escort record into less than half, the Hingham shipyard today delivered a "DE" to the British 25 days after its keel was laid. [Page 3.]

Washington: Two Resign OPA Positions

Former Senator Clyde Herring of Iowa has resigned as senior assistant to the OPA Administrator and plans to return to Des Moines to re-enter private business. George Burke, general counsel under former Administrator Prentiss Brown, also has announced his resignation to return to private law practice at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Release of 2,790,000 cases of canned peaches, peas, and tomato ketchup from Government stock was announced by the War Food Administration for sale to civilians under the regular ration system. Requirements for setting aside dry peas and split peas for the government has been removed while the set-aside requirement on dry beans has been reduced.

Appointment of Arthur R. Treanor, Vice-President of Booth Newspapers, Inc., of Michigan, as deputy director of the Printing and Publishing Division of the War Production Board, was announced by H. M. Bitner, chief of the division.

The National War Labor Board has approved liberalized 1943 vacation payments for more than 400,000 employees of General Motors Corporation. The Board's decision increases the basis of payment from a 40-hour-week to a 48-hour-week on grounds the plants are now working the longer week. Overtime and night shift premium rates are not included in reckoning the vacation rate.

Hamburger steak has been boosted from 7 to 8 points per pound by the OPA.

The declarations signed at Moscow have the same force on participating nations as a treaty, although they do not need to be ratified, State Department officials said. They explained that in international law an effective executive agreement binds the states that are party to it.

A proposal to incorporate in the Connally peace resolution the Moscow agreement's indorsement of a general international security organization appeared headed for approval by the Foreign Relations Committee as a compromise in the Senate's postwar policy controversy.

Rubber Director Bradley Dewey told a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee that reports that the synthetic rubber program is in a "mess" are totally inaccurate. Mr. Dewey described his predecessor, William M. Jeffers, as the man who "brought order out of chaos."

Europe: State of Emergency Reported in Berlin

A state of emergency has been decreed in Berlin and 40 other German cities, Reuters News agency said, quoting the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet. The report apparently was confirmed by travelers leaving Germany by way of Denmark. A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch reaching London said a prominent banker and a prominent actor had been executed in Berlin for spreading defeatism.

Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, Nazi military commander of Belgium and Northern France, has been dismissed by Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler because of his passive way of handling saboteurs, a Swiss dispatch said.

The largest financial appropriation yet proposed for Britain during the war, £1,250,000,000, has been published in London by the British Treasury. If Parliament approves the appropriation, as is expected, appropriations for the current year will total £4,500,000,000, or more than $18,000,000,000.

Poles who were among the prisoners of war captured by the Allies in Tunisia are now fighting with Poland's forces in the Middle East, British Minister of State Richard K. Law told Commons.

The Portuguese War Ministry has ordered the demobilization of troops who recently were called up for maneuvers, the Berlin Radio said.

Palestine oranges and lemons will soon be arriving in Britain to relieve the long citrus famine, an Overseas News Agency dispatch said.

Formal establishment of an Allied High Command for the assault on Europe from the west will be an early sequel to the Moscow tripartite conference, it was said in London.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, remains the outstanding candidate for commander in chief of the Anglo-American forces which will invade Western Europe, a London dispatch said.

National: Plane Propeller Plant Crews Return

Approximately normal crews are back on airplane propeller production at Nash-Kelvinator Corporation plants, Lansing, Mich., with the War National Labor Board taking jurisdiction in a dispute over disciplinary procedure.

The former French liner Normandie, now the U. S. S. Lafayette, was moved from its North River pier at the foot of 48th Street for the first time since the war began. A swarm of tugboats pulled the giant 83,000-ton hulk to a drydock, where it will be fitted out for naval service.

French Air Force student pilots are to get advanced training at Turner Field, Albany, Ga., the first contingent already being there under command of Lieut. Ferreol Bolo, a French officer. After nine weeks the group will rejoin the French Air Force.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, commenting on election returns, said that "Nothing has happened" to change his decision not to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1944.

Americas: Cuba's Population Increases 20 P. C.

Cuba's census figures for 1943 show a population increase of 20 per cent in the last decade, from 3,962,344 to 4,777,284, the Government announced.

Orient: Japan Mobilizing Resources in Asia

Japan is making frantic preparations to mobilize the full resources of Occupied Asia, according to repatriated Associated Press correspondents returning to the United States on the Swedish liner Gripsholm. [First Page, Second Section.]

Canada: Householders Restricted on Coal Supply

Canadian householders have been restricted to not more than one ton of coal to a customer, with no one permitted to buy coal for his home if he has enough to last 15 days or more. Ottawa announced that the restriction was an emergency measure resulting from a mine strike in western provinces.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

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Our Greatest Need
(With Spanish Translation)

The Weather

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Lee Demands A Recount For School Board

Voters of Boston re-elect Norton, White, McDevitt and name 22 members of City Council.

Official Boston vote tabulations announced this afternoon by the Boston Election Commissioner showed that Joseph Lee, former School Committeeman, lost out for one of the three School Committee seats by only 256 votes. The official list showed Clement A. Norton, 52,931 votes; Joseph C. White, 48,370; Daniel J. McDevitt, 44,878, and Mr. Lee, 44,622.

Recount petitions were taken out today by Albert West, attorney, in behalf of Joseph Lee, former School Committee member who was defeated in the Committee race yesterday as election returns pointed to re-election of three Boston School Committeemen, Clement A. Norton, Joseph C. White, and Daniel J. McDevitt. Voters also named a 22-man City Council with six new members.

While clerks in the Election Department began an official check of the totals from the city's 395 precincts, Mr. Lee, who finished fourth in the seven-man School Committee race, trailing Mr. McDevitt by 2,252 votes, told reporters he would protest the result with the Election Commissioners.

Mr. Lee, a Mayoralty candidate in 1941, said petitions for a ward-by-ward recount would be filed with the Commissioners by Friday afternoon. His total of 44,494 votes as compared with Mr. McDevitt's 46,746 was considered surprisingly strong in view of the light vote that marked the off-year contest.

Led by Norton

The School Committee ticket was led by Mr. Norton with 55,176 votes of the approximate 77,000 ballots cast in the first wartime municipal election here since 1917, the total over-all city vote being less than 25 per cent of Boston's registration of 330,000 and the lightest cast here since 1920.

Other candidates in the School Committee race and the vote they received follow: Mr. White, 48,390; Mr. McDevitt, the current chairman, 46,746; Mr. Lee, 44,494; John R. Buckley, 18,506; Otis A. Hood, 11,976; and Irving Seigel, 9,270.

One bright spot in the otherwise colorless election, however, was the impressive total piled up in favor of the proposal to place the office of City Auditor under Civil Service protection, referendum totals supporting the re-classification of the job with 59,845 for and 17,470 against. The present City Auditor, Charles J. Fox, was then assured life tenure of office by a vote of four to one.

City Council

With seven of the 19 City Councilors running for re-election unopposed, attention in political circles was focused on the three servicemen running for re-election in Wards 5, 17 and 18, all of whom

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G.O.P. Hails Election as 1944 Augury; Bombs Wreck Messerschmitt Plant; Russian Army Drives Beyond Crimea

Associated Press

A Study in Contrasts

Coal miners on strike in Uniontown, Pa., put in time building a war memorial to fellow workers who are making sacrifices in the armed services. Story on efforts to reopen coal mines: Page 14.

Glass Leads Drive for Moscow Pacts; China Seeks Far East Conference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—With increasingly strong backing, a movement was in progress on Capitol Hill today to obtain specific Senate ratification of the Moscow agreements which lay out the foundations of a world peace organization.

The latest proposal, which gained new and important congressional recruits this morning, is the central provisions of the four-power pact of Moscow be added to the pending Connally resolution, instead of substituted for it.

This recommendation is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and it is the hope of its backers, which include Senators Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Sheridan Downey (D) of California, Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and all the bi-partisan B2H2 group, is that Chairman Tom Connally will himself accept this amendment and report it favorably to the Upper House.

Early Opportunity

It can be said authoritatively that if Senator Connally rejects this addition to his resolution, it will be presented from the floor.

This guarantees that the Senate will have an early opportunity to endorse or reject the essential

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Meaning of Moscow

The Christian Science Monitor today continues publication of a group of articles analyzing the implications of the agreements reached at the Moscow Conference.

Today, the meaning of the declarations to China, Austria, and Italy are surveyed. Current London and Washington reactions also are reported.

Austrian Bid By Allies Hits German Chain

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Austrians who have chafed under their "adoption" by Germany are taking heart from the Moscow Declaration which declares that so far as the United States, Great Britain, and Russia are concerned, the "Anschluss"—union of Austria with Germany—is to be considered null and void.

Austria was referred to at the Moscow Conference as "the first free country to fall a victim of Hitlerite aggression." But it is probably safe to assume that there was something more significant than this fact behind the gesture of encouragement to the Austrian people.

By this declaration, the Moscow delegates have invalidated not only Germany's military or political claims for territorial aggrandizement, but also its theory of "racial" geography.

In singling out Austria—which was probably the most German of all the areas that Hitler absorbed—for special mention they are saying, in effect, that Pan-German ideas regarding racial ties will not be permitted to prevail in future territorial decisions.

Divided Allegiance

This German claim of territorial rights based on inguistic and racial considerations has proved an unsound basis on which to build and has often violated the most fundamental relationships between people who were bound together in common ideals regardless of differences of language or race.

The Hitler theory of Deutschtum

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

White Collar Workers Lag Far Behind in Wage Raises

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Requests for pay increases for white collar workers are few in comparison with the great number of requests for wage raises for industrial workers, it was reported here today at the headquarters of the New England War Labor Board.

Salary boosts for office workers comprise a very small minority of the total of 300 or 400 decisions on pay advances reached every week by the WLB or its Wage Stabilization Division.

Meanwhile petitions for approval of increases for factory and other industrial workers continue to pour into the WLB. Since its regional office was set up here last February, it has given decisions on well over 9,000 requests for wage adjustments made by employers and labor unions throughout New England.

Applications Few

It is recognized that many office workers in companies outside of industry are unorganized, and therefore there is not as great pressure on the management to come to the WLB and seek increases for them. If the white collar workers in a non-industrial concern are not organized, the burden of applying for a wage increase rests solely with the employer.

On the other hand the fewness of applications for increases for white collar workers outside of industry can be partly explained by such firms generally not sharing in the boom the war has brought to manfacturing.

In any case many office workers have not received increases up to the 15 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941, that can be allowed under the "Little Steel formula" of the National War Labor Board.

If the employer comes in with a simple request for a percentage increase up to 15 per cent, and he has given no general increase since January of 1941, the case will be handled expeditiously by the Wage Stabilization Division of the WLB.

Many white collar workers or even their employers may have the impression that their wages are entirely frozen, when they may be entitled to approval of increases on one or another of the bases set up under the WLB's current wage stabilization policy.

Recognize Inequities

While the basic object of the wage stablization program is to keep wage increases down to the minimum necessary for the effective prosecution of the war, the policy also recognizes that gross inequities may exist in the wage structure of firms, and means are provided in the regulations to eliminate or ease these inequities, when asked by the employer alone or by the employer and the union, if his company is organized.

Bases of approval for increases designed to correct such conditions include the 15 per cent adjustment to cover the increase in the cost of living, gross inequities between workers in the same organization, or wage structures which are considerably below the sound and tested going rates for similar work in the same industry or area.

The case of white collar workers employed by industrial establishments is usually different. They quite often share in raises given the much more numerous group of factory employees, and occasionally have been given increases illegally.

Allied Fliers Upset Germans By Raiding 'English' Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN EUROPE, Nov. 3—The virtual wiping out of the industrial city of Hannover by RAF and American air forces in recent raids has drawn complaints of especial bitterness from the Germans.

Despite the presence of vital industries, the people of Hannover long clung to the illusion their city would be spared because it was an "English City" during a long period of history. From 1714 to 1837 it was connected with England through the royal Family.

The people of Frankfurt had similar illusion about their city which for centuries had a large Jewish colony which helped to bring the city a flourishing trade. Here, too, the Germans thought the Jews had enough influence to spare the city to which, it was reasoned, they hoped to return.

The people of Munich also for a while completely forgot that they were the cradle of the Nazi movement and fondly clung to the hope that the RAF would not wipe them out because the English viewed it as a favored resort.

Nazis Call It 'Barbarism'

Hannoverians thought that the English would at least spare the old Leiner Castle, seat of the former English power in Hannover. However, the RAF in two minutes did a more thorough job on Leiner-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 3—A four-power conference including China—for discussion of the global problems which find their center of gravity in the Far East—may possibly be a logical step after the inclusion of China in the declarations of Moscow.

The Chinese are greatly reassured after the conversations in the Kremlin which were broadened to embrace China's signature on non-European phases of the deliberations.

There are many outstanding questions touching the Far East which are still to be solved. While the Chinese believe the Moscow parleys accomplished everything that could be hoped for at the present stage of world developments, they feel the conduct of the war, and the plans for peace in the Far East, still are imperfect.

Closer Contact Sought

The Chinese appreciate the special character of earlier Roosevelt-Churchill conferences. They understand the reasons for exclusive Anglo-American discussions with the Soviet, But each of these occasions increased China's desire for closer contact among the leaders, not only of two or three, but of all four powers which are bearing the main responsibility for winning the war as well as the peace. In this connection, the evident success of the Moscow conference in overcoming rumored difficulties between the Anglo-Saxons and the Soviet Union are warmly welcomed. It is felt that this will contribute indirectly to an even better understanding between all three of the western Allies and China.

Meanwhile, the Moscow declarations have raised confidence in the stronger concerted efforts for Germany's defeat which generally are accepted by the Chinese as a prerequisite for a full display of Allied strength against Japan. Similarly, the Chinese are relieved at the prospects of an orderly transition to peace in Europe because it is well known in Chungking how much hope Tokyo is putting on the possibility of Allied dissension after victory over Germany which might enable it to obtain a favorable compromise peace.

The three-power pledge that "those at war with the common enemy" aim at the enemy's sur-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Allied Fifth Army gains commanding heights; Big U. S. air force attacks Germany.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Germany's great Messerschmitt plant at Wiener Neustadt near Vienna has been wrecked by General Spaatz's new 15th United States Air Force.

The new American force, based on the Mediterranean, specially designed to undertake long-distance raids against Germany's war production, was reported to have concentrated such a barrage of bombs on the famous airplane factory that it will have difficulty in continuing in operation.

Immediately after, an American force of heavy bombers, described in some quarters as "the largest ever to operate out of British bases," raided Northwest Germany.

Fruits of major raids of this kind are seen in the victorious advance of General Tolbukhin's South Ukrainian Army far beyond the last causeway to the Crimea at Perekop. It has come within 30 miles of Kherson at the Dnieper mouth.

What is happening in the Crimea was not divulged. One Russian force was reported the previous day pushing southward into the peninsula, while the Germans continue to mention Russian landings near Kerch at the eastern end of the Crimea. The number of Germans blockaded on the peninsula is still a matter of conjecture — being probably far less than the 90,000 at first believed there. No doubt the Russian Black Sea fleet can prevent all but a few of the trapped Germans from finding their way out by sea.

General Tolbukhin appears to be headed for the port of Nikolaev, 35 miles beyond Kherson, at the mouth of the Bug River. If he reaches it, he will eliminate any possibility of the Germans attempting to establish a line on that river.

In Italy, Allied progress is maintained with remarkable persistence. Fresh advances by the Fifth Army among the 2,500-foot Massico hills have enabled General Clark's men to seize dominating heights at the western anchorage of the German line and to command the Garigliano Valley beyond. Twenty-five miles in the interior, the Fifth Army also has taken the last heights before Venafro, central key point of the German line.

These hard, frontal attacks, testing to the full the stamina of the forces, are being supported by strong air attacks behind the enemy lines, in

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Returns show that Party candidates either won or gained significantly on all fronts.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—The Republican Party today either won or gained significantly on every election front.

On the basis of latest returns in key eastern and border states, the anti-New Deal-Democratic trend, which brought impressive dividends to the G. O. P. in 1942, not only is continuing; it appears to be gathering force.

There can be no doubt that the Republicans have improved their position on a national scale.

At the very least, results suggest that even if President Roosevelt is a candidate to succeed himself next year, the presidential election will not again be anything approaching a one-sided contest.

Republicans read the returns even more conclusively. All profess to be certain, some really believe, that a Republican victory in 1944 is now a certainty.

Victory in New York

There can be no doubt that yesterday's voting puts the G. O. P. political seismograph in a very good humor. It began to dance expectantly from the moment the returns started coming in last night and by mid-morning today it was leading the cheers at G. O. P. headquarters because:

1. New York State elected a Republican Lieutenant Governor by a decidedly greater majority than Thomas E. Dewey carried the State in 1942. It was Joe R. Hanley over Democratic candidate William N. Haskell by substantially over 300,000. Governor Dewey's margin was 177,000 two years ago. The Republican swing is evidently still on the upgrade.

2. New Jersey, which moved strongly to the Republican side a year ago, is keeping it up. It gave an easy victory to Walter E. Edge, who defeated Mayor Vincent J. Murphy of Newark, Democrat, to become the 26th G. O. P. Governor of the Nation. Republican Governors now administer the affairs of some 65 per cent of the people of the United States.

Kentucky Is Close

3. The Kentucky gubernatorial election contest promised when ballot counting was suspended before dawn to be the closest in that State since 1914. When ballot counters went to bed, Democratic candidate J. Lyter Donaldson had a lead of only 11,122 votes of the 210,236 then counted over Simeon S. Willis, Republican. Returns were from 2,260 of the State's 4,291 precincts.

It already is clear that the only possible outcome can be a severe blow to the Democrats and valid satisfaction to the Republicans. At best the Democratic majority will be lean, ominously lean, compared to the New Deal majority of 106,000 in 1939 for Gov. Keen Johnson, and President Roosevelt's 1940 Kentucky lead of 146,000 over Wendell Willkie.

4. Pennsylvania kept in step in an obscure state-wide contest for Superior Court judge in which Claude T. Reno, Republican incumbent, had a big and growing majority over Judge Curtis Bok of Philadelphia's Common Pleas Court, Democratic candidate.

5. The Republican Party retained control of the Philadelphia City government by a fairly substantial majority. Acting Mayor

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

French Report U. S. Prestige Weakened by Indefinite Policy

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 3 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said today that "France thinks any European settlement and any major world settlement made without her would not be a good settlement."

Addressing the French Provisional Consultative Assembly, the Fighting French leader asserted that the Committee of National Liberation confronts the task of solving many difficult problems "in the presence of forces, friendly to be sure, but foreign forces whose psychology inevitably does not always coincide with ours."

This was an apparent reference to what many de Gaulle adherents regard as unwarranted interference by the United States and Britain in affairs of the National Committee, which General de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud head.

"Those within or without who imagine that liberated France will be politically, socially and morally the same France they knew before, are completely mistaken," General de Gaulle said. "France will have suffered too much and learned too much about herself and about others not to be determined to undergo deep transformations."

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 3—American prestige has fallen sharply in occupied France as a result of the United States support of Gen. Henri Giraud, according to spokesmen from France who have been smuggled here as delegates to the French provisional "Consultative Assembly," which opened in Algiers today.

In addition to this information, the delegates brought with them a demand that General Giraud make a public declaration that he has completely severed the ties that once connected him with the Vichy regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Here are the words of one of these anonymous hard-bitten and outspoken representatives of the resistance movements in France on the subject of the United States:

"We must speak clearly and simply because I think that clears the air. In France we had the highest opinion of Americans. We gave

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Adequate Supply of Oil Promised New England

Assurances of adequate supplies of fuel oil and kerosene for New England consumers were given members of the Oil Heat Institute of New England at the organization's luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today.

At the same time, members heard discussion not only about oil and coal but also food, politics, and the current international situation from Representative Chester E. Merrow (R), of New Hampshire.

Allan H. Hand, Secretary-Treasurer of the Petroleum Industry's War Council in Washington, told the members there would be an adequate supply of heavy fuel oil on the East Coast this winter "unless the local transportation or distribution systems break down."

"Kerosene inventories now are as high in Zones 1 and 2 as they were at the beginning of December last year, but they are better located. There are about 1,000,000 barrels more kerosene in New England now than at the start of the last heating season," said Mr. Hand.

Oil Stocks Increase

"The heating oil stocks in the New England States have been increasing since early August at a rate of approximately 200,000 barrels a week," he said, "and are now about what they were at this time last year.

"Unless something unpredictable and most serious develops, the New England States should, therefore, not have to go through a situation like last year," said Mr. Hand.

Emphasizing the fact that although the fuel oil situation may be in good shape now, much will depend on how the current coal crisis is solved. Don J. Edwards, President of the Institute, declared that "regardless of what happens, 'they shall not freeze' must be the watchword of both solid and liquid fuel producers."

Mr. Merrow expressed hope that both Democratic and Republican representatives of New England would stand together on New England problems and form a group that would represent the section vigorously and efficiently. He said he saw a trend in that direction in the meetings called recently by Representative John W. MacCormack (D) of Massachusetts.

"From all I have been able to learn," he said, "the fuel oil situation in New England looks fairly good. Coal is serious, not only in lack of labor and in strikes, but in transportation difficulties which make it a very complex problem.

Coal Relief Expected

"I feel, however, through my contacts with the Administrator of Solid Fuels, that everything possible is being done to get coal into the colder areas first so that suffering will be minimized."

Turning to food problems, in which he is deeply interested, Mr. Merrow said he thought there should be a single federal food head.

"The Office of Price Administration should be forced to readjust its price structure so as to stimulate production," he added.

Yesterday's Republican victories, said the New Hampshire Representative, confirmed reports from his colleagues all over the country that next year will see a great Republican victory.

"The victory at Moscow," he continued, "has been one of tremendous importance to the United Nations. The understandings reached at Moscow among representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China, indicate to me a concerted effort to prevent future wars and establish permanent peace."

Jews' Fund Plans Dinner

With the Victory Dinner scheduled for the Parker House tonight, workers in the Combined Jewish Appeal were making last-minute efforts to put the campaign over the top. Four hundred workers are expected to attend the dinner at which Chairman Israel Friedlander will be toastmaster.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR GASOLINE QUOTA S-T-R-E-T-C-H FURTHER

It's easy. Just take a B & M bus when you have essential traveling to do, or must see a man in Kennebunk about a horse. That way, you'll conserve your car's precious tires and gas—be helping Uncle Sam while you help yourself!

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By a Staff Photographer

U. S. Rubber Develops Air Duct

A multi-flex air duct developed by the United States Rubber Company is light in weight, highly heat resistant, and may be used in aircraft to conduct either hot or cold air for heating or ventilation in place of ducts of critical metals formerly used. Displaying it are U. S. Rubber officials, Samuel Fisher, A. C. Martin, and E. H. Krauss, at the four-day show now being conducted by the company at Copley-Plaza Hotel.

G. O. P. Trend Seen in Elections Held in Cities of the Bay State

Ten Massachusetts Mayors gained re-election yesterday in the 17 municipal elections outside Boston, while the State's only woman Mayor lost her bid for a third term in Westfield.

Three other Bay State cities—Somerville, Medford and Chicopee—chose new Chief Executives. In Springfield Acting Mayor J. Albin Anderson (R) won a full term.

Results in the other two cities, Cambridge and Lowell, will not be known for several days because voting in both cities was done under the proportional representation system. Cambridge was holding its second election under Plan E (City Manager - Proportional Representation) while Lowell was experiencing its first Plan E election.

In the only four Massachusetts mayoral elections yesterday held on a partisan basis—Springfield, Worcester, Medford and Fitchburg—Republicans gained victory. Thus the Republican trend noted in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and other elections was duplicated in Massachusetts.

Bay State cities which returned their Mayors for an additional term were Everett, Lynn, Waltham, Newton, Fitchburg, Leominster, Gardner, Marlboro, Pittsfield and Worcester.

Brief summaries of results in the various communities follow:

Medford

State Representative Walter E. Lawrence (R), with 8,490 votes, captured the Mayoral seat, defeating Representative Michael F. Skerry (D), who polled 7,949. Representative Lawrence will take over the seat vacated by Mayor John C. Carr, now in the armed service.

Somerville

Dr. G. Edwin Bradley easily defeated State Representative Paul A. McCarthy for the Somerville Mayoralty. Dr. Bradley polled 16,849 votes to Representative McCarthy's 9,531. The Mayor-Elect will succeed Mayor John M. Lynch, now in the Navy.

In addition to electing Aldermen and School Committeemen, the Somerville electorate also rejected all four referenda on the ballot. The proposal for establishment of a municipal lighting plant was turned down, 14,879 votes to 7,349. By somewhat smaller margins the voters denied civil service status to James J. Corbett, Street Commissioner; John J. Donahue, City Treasurer, and Thomas E. Hegarty, City Engineer.

Everett

Mayor Frank E. Lewis gained his fifth consecutive term, defeating State Representative Lawrence H. Davis, 6,504 votes to 5,317.

Waltham

Mayor John F. Devane won re-election by an eight to one victory over William F. Foley, former policeman. The Mayor, who became acting Mayor on the passing of Mayor Arthur A. Hansen in September, 1942, and was elected Mayor in a special election in January, polled 8,714 votes to Mr. Foley's 1,141.

Lynn

Mayor Arthur J. Frawley, who succeeded to the office when Lieut. Albert Cole resigned after joining the army, gained election to a full term by a 3 to 1 victory over J. Fred Manning, former Mayor who had served several terms in the office. The vote was Mayor Frawley 19,090; former Mayor Manning 5,447.

Worcester

In one of the four partisan elections in the State, Mayor William A. Bennett (R) gained his fourth term, leading his Democratic opponent, State Senator Charles F. J. Sullivan, by an unofficial margin of 30,513 votes to 22,982.

A feature of the School Committee contests was the defeat of Harold W. Eaton for re-election in Ward 1 by Mrs. Mary R. Wheeler, sticker candidate. The latter polled 4,136 votes to Mr. Eaton's 1,776.

Newton

Mayor Paul M. Goddard was unopposed for a third term. Aldermanic and School Committee posts were filled. The voters adopted referenda approving appropriations for snow removal on private ways and accepting a State law provided for naming of military substitutes to fill vacancies in municipal posts.

Springfield

Acting Mayor Anderson (R), who took over the Chief Executive's office when Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam entered the Navy six months ago, gained an easy victory over State Representative Philip M. Markley (D). The vote was: Mr. Anderson, 18,713; Representative Markley, 11,584.

Westfield

Mayor Alice D. Burke, who was seeking her fourth term, lost her distinction as the State's only woman Mayor when she lost to Arthur B. Long, veteran City Councilor. The results were: Mr. Long, 3,580; Mrs. Burke, 2,848.

Pittsfield

Mayor James Fallon was elected to a fourth term, leading Leroy Shaw, a Pittsfield attorney, 8,019 votes to 4,428.

Chicopee

While in the rest of the Bay State municipal elections the vote was extremely light, the Chicopee contest for Mayor brought out 74 per cent of the city's voters. Edward Bourbeau, Superintendent of Highways, was the victor, polling 8,533 votes, while his opponent, State Representative Edward R. Lysek, polled 6,328.

Fitchburg

Mayor Alfred Woollacott (R) won his fourth term in a close partisan race with State Senator George W. Stanton (D). The Woollacott vote was 7,475, Senator Stanton 6,732.

Gardner

Mayor Oscar R. Anderholm handily won a new term. He polled 3,560 votes to 1,981 for his opponent, Linus Allain.

Leominster

Leominster's Mayor Mathias LaPierre was also re-elected. His margin over former Mayor Sidney E. Bell was 4,641 to 2,381.

Marlboro

A third term was won by Mayor Michael P. Cronin, who amassed 4,150 votes while his opponent, Arthur J. Rougeau, polled only 1,373.

Cambridge

Counting of Cambridge's Plan E ballots began in Memorial Hall, Harvard, this morning. Unofficial tabulation revealed that 26,132 of the city's 47,512 registered voters went to the polls. The City Council count is expected to take five days, the School Committee count three additional days. The Council will name one of its members as Mayor.

Lowell

Approximately 30,000 of Lowell's voters cast Plan E ballots. Counting got under way in Lowell Memorial Auditorium at 8 a. m. today. Election officials hope to complete the count in well under two weeks. The Council will name a Mayor and a City Manager.

Mayors Elected In New Hampshire

Feature of New Hampshire's mayoral elections was the Manchester victory of Josaphat T. Benoit (D), former editor of a Manchester French daily paper, over Mayor Wilfrid A. LaFlamme (R), 12,176 votes to 11,147.

In Keene Mayor Richard L. Holbrook (R) won his third two-year term, while in Nashua Mayor Eugene H. Lemay was also re-elected, polling more votes than the combined total of his five opponents.

For the 37th consecutive year the Democrats swept the Somersworth municipal election. Arthur W. Proulx, holder of various municipal offices for 15 years, was elected Mayor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Hartford Puts Republican In Mayor's Chair

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—Hartford elected a Republican mayor Yesterday, for the first time since 1933, but in New Haven and Waterbury incumbent Democrats held their posts although by reduced margins, and in Bridgeport the Socialists easily turned back both major parties for the sixth consecutive time.

The four mayoralty contests were the only ones in the State, most smaller mayoralty communities having elected their officers last month, and no State posts being at stake.

Except for Hartford, where the election was hotly contested, election day attracted fewer voters than previous election days for years. Of the 259,000 entitled to vote in the State's four largest cities, less than 60 per cent went to the polls.

The winner in Hartford was State Senator William H. Mortensen, a relatively new figure in Hartford politics who set the stage for his victory yesterday by an upset victory last year in a normally Democratic senatorial district.

His 25,553 votes defeated the 23,165 votes polled by Democratic Mayor Dennis P. O'Connor, who, having been appointed to the post after the resignation of Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy last June, was also making his first campaign.

In New Haven, Mayor John W. Murphy was elected for his seventh term in a row, but by the narrowest margin of the seven campaigns. His vote was 25,453, or 3,727 more than the 22,726 of his Republican opponent, Angus M. Fraser.

In Waterbury, Democratic Mayor John S. Monagan was returned to office by 3,943 votes over John J. Kearney, the Republican standard bearer. Mayor Monagan polled 15,732 votes and Mr. Kearney 11,168 on the Republican ticket and 621 on the Independent Democratic.

In Bridgeport the voters of the city recognized Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy's decade in office by electing him again by a vote almost double the total of his Republican and Democratic opponents.

Mayor McLevy's total was 18,060, a 12,765 plurality over Democrat Lloyd R. Wheeler's 5,295 and Republican Edward A. Young's 4,369.

OPA Sues Firm In Ceiling Case

Treble damages, computed at $3,370.20 and costs, are sought by the Office of Price Administration in a complaint against Edwin G. Perrott and David G. Perrott, copartners in the Wakefield Sand, Gravel & Construction Co., filed in the United States District Court in Boston today.

The damages are sought on the alleged sale of construction equipment in excess of the established maximum price. The complaint was filed by John J. Crady, District Litigation Attorney for the OPA. It alleges that the defendants sold and delivered to the J. J. Doyle Company about Nov. 12, 1942, one gas-powered standard shovel for $8,500. The complaint further alleges that the price was $1,123.40 in excess of the maximum price.

This is said to be the first case of this kind, involving construction equipment, in the Massachusetts district.

Animal League Fair To Open on Nov. 15

Annual fair of the Animal Rescue League of Boston will open Nov. 15 for a two-day stay at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, it has been announced.

A large group of Greater Boston women interested in the success of this annual affair will display exquisite linens, Christmas and wedding gifts for sale, plants and various accessories for the household pets. Chairman of the exhibit this year is Mrs. Frederick O. Houghton.

Only a Week Furlough Likely For Fathers Inducted in Navy

War Activities in New England

Fathers who are assigned to the Navy immediately on induction may get only one week furlough to wind up civil affairs, it was emphasized today by officials of the Boston Induction Center.

Because the majority of inductees in the past have been taken by the Army, the Army's three-week furlough had given a widespread impression that all drafted fathers could obtain the longer period, it was explained.

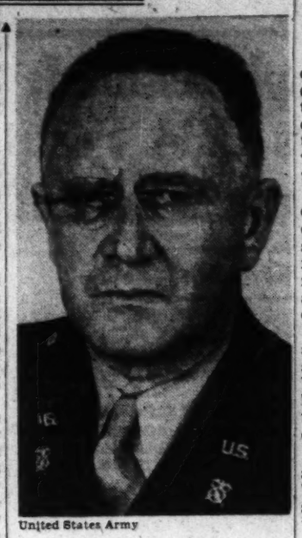
This difference in furlough had been criticized as unfair on grounds that the person ordered for induction did not know ahead of time whether he was going to be taken by the Navy's components, including the Marines and Coast Guard.

The shorter furlough by the Navy is regarded as a holdover from the days when the Navy took only volunteers, which meant usually that a volunteer was ready to enter service as soon as he signed up. When the Navy a few months ago began relying upon draftees for a major part of its requirements, it did not increase the length of its available furlough, even for fathers.

Prior to the drafting of fathers, it was recalled, the Army granted as little as 10 days to single men to wind up their affairs after induction.

Attention was called to the present week furlough of the Navy in order to warn vulnerable fathers that the process of donning the uniform may be faster than they had been led to believe.

On induction, fathers and other draftees have been given an opportunity to express a preference between the Army and Navy, but assignment was given only in accord with quotas; this meant that in many cases the Navy takes men who have not expressed a preference for it, it was reported.



United States Army

Col. W. J. Calvert

New Commander of Boston's Quartermaster Depot, which procures most of footwear of American soldiers.

QM Depot Command

Boston's Quartermaster Depot, head of procurement for almost all footwear worn by American soldiers, today is under a new commander, Col. William J. Calvert, who succeeded Col. Samuel I. Zeidner.

Colonel Zeidner, who commanded the extensive quartermaster establishment here since May of 1942, has been transferred to command the Army Service Forces Depot of Columbus, Ohio.

Colonel Calvert comes from the command at Columbus, to which he transferred in August of 1942 after commanding the Quartermaster headquarters of the Eighth Service Command in San Antonio, Texas. He is a graduate of West Point, Class of 1911, and a veteran of the Mexican campaign and World War I.

Woman Lawyer In Bay State Was Reich Judge

Miss Marie Mun kof Northampton, who was the first woman judge in Germany, was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts today before Judge Charles H. Donahue, in Supreme Court.

William Harold Hitchcock, Chairman of the Bar Examiners, in presenting her for admission, said she was not being admitted by courtesy as a lawyer from another state, but that she had taken and passed the examination.

She took out her first citizenship papers in Philadelphia in March, 1937, and became a citizen last month in Superior Court at Northampton.

Miss Munk was born in Berlin, graduated from the University of Heidelberg as Doctor of Laws, was admitted to the bar in Germany in 1924, and in 1930 was made Judge of the Municipal Court in Berlin and later of the Superior Court there.

In her papers applying for admission to citizenship in the United States she states, "After Hitler came to power and the laws against the Jews weer enacted I was given a leave of absence and later dismissed. The dismissal became effective in September of 1933. Reason for the dismissal," she continued, "lies in the fact that I am of Jewish descent. Nothing else matters for the Nazis. My father had been one of the most highly regarded presiding judges at the Superior Court in Berlin. My brother served as volunteer in World War I and died in action in Poland in 1915."

Busway to Open At Kenmore Sq.

Opening tomorrow of a new busway, platform, and shelter above Kenmore Station in the Boylston Street subway for the use of Boston Elevated Railway bus passengers was announced today by Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Elevated.

Constructed by the Boston Transit Commission, the new busway consists of a roadway for busses 25 feet wide through the triangular plot in the Square, a concrete platform about 270 feet long and 20 feet wide, and a shelter 75 feet long covered by an 18-foot roof. From the platform two stairways lead down to a passageway connecting with the lobby of the underground station.

The present wood structure is expected to be replaced by one of more permanent materials after the war.

Boss Takes Back Seat As Barber Wins Election

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3 (AP)—The boss had to take a back seat today to Louis Kosoff.

City election returns gave Mr. Kosoff, a barber, a 188-vote victory for City Alderman over his employer, George Rogow.

Mr. Kosoff is a Republican, Mr. Rogow a Democrat. They worked—and argued—side by side throughout the campaign.

Enough Grove Exits, Linney Says in Court

Taking the stand for the second day in Superior Court in his own defense Lieut. Frank J. Linney, of the Boston Fire Department, today testified that after his inspection of the Cocoanut Grove he "figured" in case of fire or panic there were plenty of exits.

Lieutenant Linney, who is charged with willful neglect of his duties in connection with his inspection of the Grove premises, further testified that "there was no rubbish or inflammables around" and that "the place looked orderly."

When he had finished his inspection, the defendant said, he saw Samuel Rudnick and James Welansky outside and they asked him "how it was" and he replied that there were no complaints and everything was in order.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, the Fire Department inspector said that in his opinion in the case of a panic there were sufficient exits but admitted that he did not inquire of anybody how the exits were maintained when the place was open for the public.

His job, Lieutenant Linney admitted, was to observe any violations of the building laws and that if he found any to report them and the facts would be transmitted to the Building Department. He also told the court that even though he found the place loaded with combustibles and reported them it "wouldn't be for me to close the place."

Lee Takes Steps for Recount Of Vote for School Committee

Continued from Page 1

City Councilors Elected

Ward 1—James S. Coffey*x
Ward 2—Michael L. Kinsella*
Ward 3—Joseph Russo*
Ward 4—Perlie Dyar Chase*x
Ward 5—James C. Bayley, Jr.
Ward 6—Joseph M. Scannell*
Ward 7—John E. Kerrigan
Ward 8—William F. Hurley*x
Ward 9—Daniel F. Sullivan*
Ward 10—William A. Carey*
Ward 11—Matthew F. Hanley*
Ward 12—Charles I. Taylor*
Ward 13—Thomas J. Hannon, Jr.*x
Ward 14—Isadore H. Y. Muchnick*x
Ward 15—John B. Kelly*x
Ward 16—Philip Austin Fish*
Ward 17—William Joseph Keenan
Ward 18—Michael Paul Feeney
Ward 19—Thomas L. MacCormack
Ward 20—Thomas G. J. Shannon
Ward 21—William F. Dwyer*
Ward 22—Maurice H. Sullivan*

*Incumbent. xNo Contest.

were defeated, and the three vacancies in Wards 7, 19 and 20.

James C. Bayley, Jr., the Republican candidate in Ward 5, Back Bay, piled up a 500-vote majority to oust Councilor A. Frank Foster who has been absent from the City Council Chamber for more than a year overseas with the United States Army.

A similar margin of defeat, inflicted by Representative Michael P. Feeney (D) of Hyde Park, resulted in the ousting of James J. Goode Jr., an Army major, from his seat in Ward 18.

William J. Keenan is the new Councilor-elect from Ward 17, defeating John C. Wickes, yeoman first class in the U. S. Navy, by a scant 150 votes in a close five-man race.

The three other new faces in the Council are those of John E. Kerrigan, who served an apprenticeship from his home district, Ward 7, just two years ago, Thomas P. MacCormack, an attorney who scored a decisive victory over former Representative John Phillip White in Ward 19, Jamaica Plain, and Thomas G. J. Shannon, the Roslindale ration board administrator who nosed out Walter B. Bryan in Ward 20.

Mr. Kerrigan, a resident of South Boston, had served three terms in the Council, one as President, and is considered by many as a likely candidate for that office in 1944, in the event Mayor Tobin takes a military leave of absence.

The current Council President Thomas J. Hannon Jr. of Ward 13, Dorchester, was unopposed yesterday, as were Councilors Perlie Dyar Chase, Ward 4, Back Bay, William F. Hurley, Ward 8, Roxbury, Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, Ward 14, Roxbury, and John B. Kelly, Ward 15, Dorchester.

With but two exceptions the other City Council contests were spiritless. The incumbent from Ward 11, Jamaica Plain, Matthew F. Hanley, an avowed anti-Administration Councilor, won easily over his opponent, William A. Moriarty, a veteran of World War II, while Joseph Russo bested John I. Fitzgerald, a veteran of the political wars, by 1,700 votes in a five-man race in Ward 3, the South End.

Price Control Act Is Challenged In Beef Company Case

Constitutionality of the Emergency Price Control Act, and questions of evidence submitted at the District Court trial of Samuel Zimberg and Max Goldberg, proprietors of the Hampden Beef Company of Springfield, on charges of violating price ceilings in the sale of beef, were challenged today before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Attorney John I. Robinson of Springfield.

The two men were found guilty of violating price ceilings by a Federal jury last June. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., sentenced them to four months in jail and fined them $1,000 each.

Mr. Robinson argued before the three judges of the Circuit Court that verdicts of the jury were inconsistent in that one defendant was found not guilty on two counts, upon which the other defendant was found guilty. He also argued that the jury had not been told that certain statements of OPA officials, which were admitted at the trial, had been ordered stricken from the records.

Another point he made was that records of the Big Four retail market, submitted as evidence, were incomplete and were not binding on the Hampden Beef Company.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"English Rooms" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Luise Vosgerchien, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Professor André Morize will begin his course at Harvard Hall, Harvard University. Subject: "La France et la Guerre," at 5 p. m.

Ulysses S. Milburn will give an illustrated lecture with colored slides on "Scotland: Land of Blue Bells and Heather" in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday. Cooler tonight. Gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy with intermittent light rain or drizzle north, partly cloudy south, somewhat cooler tonight. Thursday considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers north, partly cloudy south, continued moderately cool.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with scattered light showers north, partly cloudy south, somewhat cooler tonight. Thursday partly cloudy to cloudy with scattered light showers in mountains, continued moderately cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday, cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:52 p. m.; height 10.3 feet. Thursday, 4:33 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Wedding Invitations

AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Three generations of brides have used Ward's Wedding Stationery. Perhaps your own grandmother chose her announcements here. Stationery for formal, informal or military weddings. Styling by Ward's is your assurance of correctness. Prices to suit all purses.

Wards Boston

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Closed Saturdays at 1 o'clock

Miss Mann Speaks Against Forced Nazi Re-education

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Neither force nor propaganda can solve the problem of re-educating Germany in the opinion of Erika Mann. Teachers from the Allied nations cannot do it either, she believes. Educators from neutral countries such as Switzerland may be able to make more headway, but if re-education is to be made a part of Germany's punishment, it is doomed to failure, she warns.

For reasons of expediency if nothing else, therefore, it should not be discussed in terms of being "imposed," she declared last night at a meeting of the Boston Smith College Club in New England Mutual Hall.

The void set up by the de-Nazification of Germany will have to be filled by the Germans themselves, added this author, lecturer, and war correspondent who is the daughter of the exiled German novelist, Thomas Mann. She hopes for a large-scale international exchange of teachers after the war, and believes an international education conference should be called at the earliest possible moment. A United Nations educational conference could well be called now, she said.

Miss Mann reminded her audience that Germany is not the only country in which the problem will have to be solved of how to revive in the clever, disillusioned individual the simple virtues which are the foundation of all that is meant by Western civilization.

"We in the United States shall have to change, too," she said. "We shall have to prove by our deeds the validity of our words. We shall have to make the 'Four Freedoms' a reality soon wherever we have the power to do so. We shall have to decide in favor of world co-operation. Only when we become worthy of imitation shall we suceced as educators and only then shall we win the peace."

In the process of de-Nazification, all German youth organizations, teachers' bunds, and sports clubs must be disbanded along with the Nazi Party, Miss Mann insisted. It will be easy enough to rid the school curriculums of such wholly Nazi subjects as geopolitics and race theory, she continued, but to get rid of the Nazi poison that will linger in the teaching of all subjects will be far from simple. No subject from dramatics to mathematics but has been Nazified, she explained. However, many Germans will help solve this problem, according to Miss Mann.

Because Naziism has blurred all boundaries save those of the generations, Miss Mann warned that in dealing with postwar Germany we will have to differentiate between the generations rather than professions, classes, or creeds. The "well-over-30" group, she feels, will rediscover within themselves the moral codes and standards of their youth which will give them something on which to rebuild their lives.

The 20-30 age group are "Hitler's children" and not even his downfall is certain to change their "horrid convictions," she said. The 15-20-year-olds are less inaccessible, they are still supple enough to be impressed by Hitler's recent failures, and may not be poisoned beyond remedy. But in today's children lie our best hopes for citizens of a peaceful world, she thinks. Given time and proper treatment they may shake off Naziism.

Chorus Club Resumes

Feeling the need of some recreational activity amid their war work, members of the West Roxbury Woman's Club have decided to resume their Club Chorus, which up until six years ago held a statewide reputation. The newly formed group consists of Mrs. John F. Howard, Chairman; Mrs. Alfred Oberlander, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, Secretary; Mrs. Seth P. Stoddard, Treasurer; Mrs. Sidney Thorup, Librarian; Mrs. Ralph G. Watson, Assistant Librarian; Mrs. Thomas A. Pinkham and Mrs. George T. Cuneen, accompanists, and 36 members, most of whom are members of the Club. The chorus considers itself fortunate to have secured the services of Mrs. Erdene Tredennick Oedel as director.

The group will meet for rehearsals every Thursday afternoon in Library Hall from 2 to 3 o'clock. It is planning a Christmas program and a spring musicale.

Knight of the Order of the Commodore

We feel like presenting medals for conspicuous cooperation to many of our patrons these days. There is the man who always makes a reservation well in advance . . . the man who always cancels an unwanted room the moment his plans change . . . the man who makes it a point to check out early on his day of departure. All these things combine to help us cope with the greatest demand for accommodations in our history. And we wish to thank our patrons, old and new, for their helpful consideration.

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MARTIN SWEENY, President

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Service Women Lend a Hand

R. J. Keller

United War Fund Poster Goes Up

This huge poster on Boston Common is one of hundreds now on display in the 54 cities and towns of Greater Boston as the War Fund Drive gets under way and contributions begin pouring in toward the $7,500,000 quota. Yeoman Helen McMasters of the Spars wields a brush, while Seaman Kathleen Coyle of the Waves and Pfc. June Mitman of the Wacs stand by to do their share.

N. H. Classified Jobs System Puts Cost at $450,000 a Year

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 3—If all employees of the State of New Hampshire were to receive the exact pay to which they might be entitled under the position-classification system recently inaugurated this would cost the State an estimated $450,000 a year. However, the Legislature established ceiling by limiting such increases to approximately $86,000.

The next Legislature undoubtedly will be asked to provide extra funds for some State departments so that more employees may be brought into line with the provisions of the position-classification system which standardizes job titles and salaries. Employees of some departments ultimately may find it necessary to transfer to other departments to receive maximum State pay for their maximum talents. This would be the case with departments where no jobs in the higher wage brackets exist.

Milk Situation

"Milk producers want a fair price and enough feed. They don't want a subsidy." This is the view of George M. Putnam, State Farm Bureau President. Mr. Putnam says, "Give us the grain and we'll produce the milk." A lack of feed has been the chief factor in bringing about decreased milk production in Northern New England, according to Mr. Putnam, who says that "the milk supply looks awfully bad all through New England." Producers, says the veteran Farm Bureau leader, desire to avoid rationing, favoring a milk allocation plan in its stead. He anticipates that the feed problem will continue for another year.

Shares Menaced

The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has been informed that the investments of several thousand shareholders of the $8,000,000 Twin State Gas and Electric Company and the $12,000,000 Central Vermont Power Corporation would be jeopardized if the Central Vermont firm is forced to give up its properties in and around Claremont, N. H. Albert A. Cree of Rutland, Vt., president of both utilities, says that if the Vermont firm should be required to sell in New Hampshire properties to a New Hampshire utility it would upset plans for the absorbtion of half of the Twin State firm by the Vermont firm. The public service commission was informed that the Twin State firm is threatened with bankruptcy unless some "cure" is found.

'Earn While You Learn' Tests Listed for Boston Next Week

Full-time college educations, comprising two of the few remaining ways to gain a general or professional education in wartime, are being offered to young men passing the second national qualifying examination being held jointly on Tuesday by the Army and Navy in high schools and colleges in Boston and elsewhere throughout the country.

Studying to become officers or specialists, well over 100,000 men between 17 and their early twenties are now in uniform attending college classes in dozens of American colleges as a result of the first qualifying examination, held on April 2.

Similarly, next week's "entrance exam" is being offered in any institution where an eligible youth has asked his headmaster or dean to hold the examination, which is to begin generally at 9 a. m.

In announcing details of the opportunity which are similar to the Army's requirements, the First Naval District today reminded all persons interested that the test is open to those who will have reached 17 years of age but not their twentieth by March 1.

Open to those who may have failed the first one, the test can be taken by high school or preparatory school graduates; high school or "prep" school seniors who will have graduated by March 1, and by college students now in college who may not have received a high school diploma.

The test is designed to measure the aptitude and general knowledge of the applicants, with a satisfactory background in mathematics essential, the Navy pointed out.

On the day of the examination applicants must specify their preference for the Navy "V-12" Program or the Army Specialized Training Program.

All questions are of the "best-answer" type, in which several answers are given for each question or problem. All answers are to be indicated by making a cross in the appropriate box on a separate answer sheet.

It is not expected that all applicants will complete the test in the two-hour period allotted, Navy officials said, averaging that a better score will be gained by thorough students rather than by those who rush through the list.

Those selected on the basis of their scores will be notified by Dec. 1 to report for physical examination. Those who pass the latter will be interviewed and rated by naval officers, in the case of those selecting the Navy, for example, and final selection will rest with the decision of a board consisting of an educator, a representative civilian, and a senior naval officer.

Successful applicants will be notified of their selection about Dec. 15, at which time they will enter service.

Applicants will be permitted to indicate their preference for branch of service, such as Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard. They will be allowed to express a preference for preliminary courses, such as languages or engineering. They may express a preference for the college among those where instruction is available, as Harvard, Boston University or Northeastern.

But in every case, it is emphasized, final choice will rest with Uncle Sam and his needs.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "G" and "H" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "J" become valid Nov. 7; and "K" Nov. 14. All expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 in Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods — Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Today — First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Nov. 8—No. 6 coupons in old "A" books, good for three gallons, will expire.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C-book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Willkie Heads Speakers For War Bond Rally

Greater Boston's United War Fund Campaign will get under way officially and finally on Monday, with an impressive rally in Mechanics Building, where Wendell L. Willkie will be chief speaker and the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will furnish the music.

With such an auspicious send-off, campaign leaders expect to bring before every man and woman in Boston and its surrounding communities the pressing needs of the 264 agencies participating in the War Fund. They include hospitals, health and social service agencies, the USO, and United Nations relief organizations, and the demands in this second year of war exceed anything known heretofore.

Today the Boston Rotary Club observed United Nations Day at its Hotel Statler luncheon, and invited as guests representatives of all the United Nations. Stuart C. Rand, former General Chairman of the United War Fund, and Dr. Samuel A. Elliott, Minister Emeritus of Arlington Street Church, and Director of Czechoslovak Relief, were speakers.

Final preparation meetings will be held tonight in Canton, Dedham and Reading; with similar gatherings scheduled for tomorrow night in Newton, Needham, Cohasset, Somerville, Malden and Millis.

Among donors who have already given to the fund amounts exceeding $500, the War Fund officials acknowledge the following:

$10,000—Mrs. Frederick S. Moseley.
7,000—Mrs. George H. Monks.
4,242—Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Nathaniel T. Winthrop.
4,000—Bernard J. Rothwell.
3,500—"In Memory of Mrs. Frederic Winthrop."
2,500—M. Lester Madden.
1,040—Theodore L. Storer.
850—Mrs. Louis Curtis Sr.
600—Mrs. Samuel S. Drury.
500—Miss Dorothy B. Seccomb.

Hingham Yard's Ship Record Delivers Vessel in 25 Days

A destroyer-escort to be named HMS Reynolds was today delivered to the United States Navy and sent to the British Royal Navy just 25 days after the laying of its keel at the Hingham yard of Bethlehem Steel Company.

The 1,300-ton war vessel carries a complement of 185 officers and men and cost approximately $3,500,000. Its completion record surpasses by more than 20 days the mark by the same company in the first World War. Then the company delivered the Destroyer Reid to the American Navy 45½ days from the date of the keel-laying.

Admiral H. T. Smith, Supervisor of Shipbuilding in the Quincy area, delivered the vessel to the British.

The Reynolds, built for speed and quick-handling firepower, carrier 40-millimeter Bofors guns; each barrel is capable of projecting 120 rounds per minute of two-pound shells, effective at 2,500 yards against air or surface targets.

It also has several 20-millimeter Oerlikon machine-guns, capable of firing nearly 400 shells a minute; and several depth-charge "K-guns," for throwing down 300-pound "ash cans."

The Reynolds type of escort is 308 feet long and 36 feet in breadth. Its superstructure has been described as a "cross between an overgrown submarine conning tower, and a gigantic tank turret." The wheelhouse, bridge, and charthouse are completely incased in protecting steel armor.

Navy men say that this type of vessel belongs somewhere between a corvette and a destroyer in size, capable of outrunning the fastest corvette or submarine.

The first group of vessels of this type built at the Bethlehem Hingham yard required 302 days to build. Construction was cut to 206 days on the second group. By Oct. 16, the yard was able to deliver the Fitzroy to the British Navy only 54 days after her keel was laid. The new record cuts that performance to less than half the time.

Victory Volunteers' Induction Slated At Boys' Club Meeting

Boystown and Victory Volunteer Day was marked today in combined activities at the three Boys' Clubs of Boston, which this week are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the organization.

In the Charlestown clubhouse, Maj. Herbert Daniels will induct 125 boys into the Victory Volunteers, a national organization of Boys' Club boys devoting their spare time and efforts in helping to win the war. These activities include the sale of War Stamps, collection of salvage materials, and acting as messengers.

In the Roxbury Clubhouse, there will be a display of rubber boats and rubber "zoot suits" used by men in the Navy to abandon ship.

In South Boston, Boystown Mayor and counsellors will act as guides for parents and friends who visit the Club tonight. Candidates for Mayor and Counselor also will make their final plea to the boys at a rally in the Charlestown Clubhouse tonight for the election which will be held on Nov. 10.

South Boston Man Penalized by OPA

A suspension order, restraining Joseph Levine, operator of the Flood Square Market, South Boston, from buying, selling, or dealing in rationed meats, fats, oils, and cheese for a period of seven days was handed down today by William J. Day, OPA Hearing Commissioner.

OPA investigators charged that Levine had deposited sealed envelopes in his ration bank account containing less points than he is alleged to have stated on the deposit slips. An audit disclosed a shortage of 10,275 points, according to the OPA investigators.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA 0313 BOLTON

Church Groups Rouse Peace Interest

The joint campaign of American church groups to arouse wider and better-informed interest in peace planning, and to exert a Christian influence at the peace table, is well under way in Boston today. It was launched locally yesterday with a well-attended conference of church and community leaders, in the Old South Church. These leaders are now organizing discussion groups in their own circles.

Yesterday's conference reached its climax in a public meeting in the evening, following a young people's supper and meeting in the Arlington Street Church.

There was special interest in the youth meeting because in the afternoon Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President Emeritus of Mount Holyoke College, had declared that youth should have something to say in the organization of the post-war world, since youth would be playing a leading part in living in it. She added that "The part that education of youth has played in the Nazi regime is proof that education for good can do just as much in the democracies."

Another afternoon speaker, Dr. George A. Buttrick, minister of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City, stressed the need of eliminating social ills as well as individual leaders set up by reactions against these social ills. "If we get rid of the tyrant and not of the festering areas of life that invite the tyrant," he declared, "our case is not improved."

The same line of thought was continued at the big evening meeting in Old South Church, at which Dr. Roswell Barnes, Associate General Secretary to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, spoke on "World Order or Chaos." The majority of Americans are ready now, he said, for political co-operation with other nations in some form, but not so many see the necessity of economic co-operation to help end the distress in some places which—if left alone—might easily produce other false prophets to disturb the peace of the world.

"If our churches will," Dr. Barnes declared, "they can have a large measure of influence in determining our national policy. Not only has the movement of co-operation among Christians around the world, continued in the midst of war, but it has expanded."

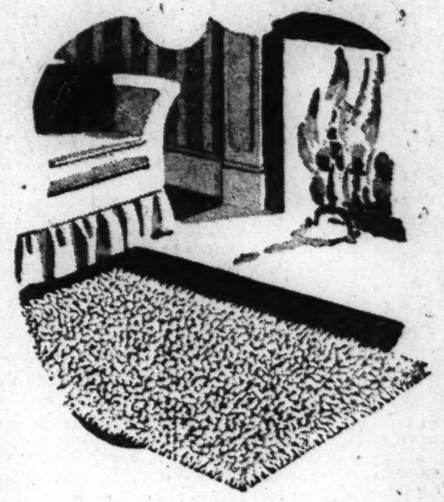
The Christian Mission on World Order, sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches and other groups, is carrying on this campaign all over the country. Today an all-day conference, similar to the one held yesterday in Boston, is in progress in the First Congregational Church in Lowell, Mass.

Excise Rate Lower

Massachusetts excise tax rate on motor vehicles and trailers in 1944 will be $35.85 for each $1,000 of valuation, or 55 cents lower than in 1943, Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long said today. The excise tax in 1943 was $36.40. Commissioner Long notified assessors and tax collectors of the cities and towns of the new rate.

FOR ADDED CHARM

Accent Rugs

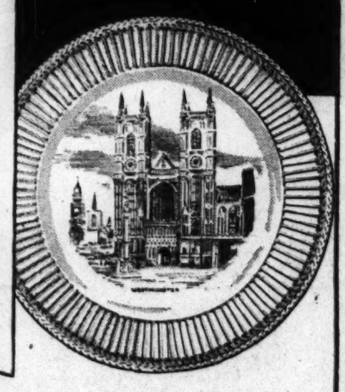


For fireside, bedside, or in front of a vanity, a shaggy textured cotton rug adds charm and comfort. These practical, washable rugs are oval or rectangular in a wide range of attractive colors. Sizes range from 2 x 3 feet at $4.95 to 4 x 6 feet at $21.50.

Pray's Established 1817

TREMONT STREET AT PARK ST. SUBWAY BOSTON

Announcing AN HISTORIC LIMITED EDITION *of* WEDGWOOD "OLD LONDON" *Commemorative* PLATES



WEDDING or CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Designed to Become Heirlooms

WEDGWOOD "OLD LONDON" PLATES—Limited first edition—conceived in the darkest days of the Battle of Britain—sponsored by the British War Relief Society—executed under personal direction of the sixth Josiah Wedgwood. These 10½-inch Dinner or Service Plates, in special Old Staffordshire brown, rank with the finest examples of famous Wedgwood Queensware. They depict Old London landmarks, many of which have been bombed.

Set of 12 . . . $24 Single Plates . . . $2

The set comprises these 12 views:

Westminster Abbey
St. Paul's Cathedral
St. Clement Danes
Buckingham Palace
Staple Inn Holborn
Houses of Parliament
St. James Palace
Trafalgar Square
Guildhall
Middle Temple
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The American Soldier Speaks

When we come home again
Forget the band!
Just have the things we fought for
Well in hand.

Stand guard, unceasing guard
On every trend
To see if it be enemy
Or friend.

Oh, if you sabotage
Our sacred trust
Something down deep inside of us
Will bust.

When we come home again
Forget the band.
Just have the things we fought for
UNDERSTAND?

O.K., Soldier...We Understand

We read your letters, soldier. We know what's on your mind. We hear your voice from way out there . . . "How's everything at home?"

You've put it to us bluntly. Your demand is fair and square. This home of yours . . . this corner of the country that you love . . . is indeed a sacred trust.

We make this promise, soldier...

a promise that we'll keep. We'll have your community good and clean . . . delinquency must go. We'll see that every homeless or crippled child will be taken under our wing. We'll see that ill and needy mothers and fathers get sufficient care. We'll straighten out the many families torn apart by war. We'll find for aged men and women the warmth and comforts of home . . . It will cost us millions, soldier. But it's a pretty cheap price at that. We'll save and scrape . . . We'll dig and give. *We'll "Give Because We Care."*

When you come home again...

we'll *have* the band . . . and we'll have the things you fought for well in hand. You'll find good clean, healthy, honest boys and girls. They'll look you straight in the eye. And you'll hear no cries of just complaint from forgotten friends of yours.

That's our pledge, soldier. That's the spirit that stands behind our Greater Boston United War Fund . . . our one great fund that will make our community a better community; our fighting men better fighting men; our world a better world.

Give BECAUSE YOU CARE!

GREATER BOSTON UNITED WAR FUND

'Winged Victory' Debut—Isabel French Recital

Army Air Forces' Play Hailed In Premiere at the Shubert

By L. A. Sloper

The Army Air Forces' play, "Winged Victory," took off successfully at the Shubert Theater last night, to the applause of a packed house. It is a stupendous production, with 19 scenes and a cast of 300 airmen, aided by several professional actresses and 40 or so civilian women, many of them wives of the soldiers. The settings are well designed, the musical interludes are well conceived and excellently played and sung, and the costumes and lighting are effective. The entire proceeds of the play will be devoted to Army Emergency Relief.

The piece is in effect a documentary on the training of airmen, with dramatic episodes growing out of their experiences. It traces the careers of half a dozen boys, three of them from an Ohio town, one from Brooklyn, one from Texas and one from an Oregon farm, with side lights on the humors, the romances and the tragedies of their lives.

The production is striking in its spectacular moments, amusing in its depiction of the trials and the horseplay of the cadets, moving in its presentation of their disappointments, successes, and tragedies. It is realistically free of heroics, showing the boys as natural, human, and likable.

♪ ♪ ♪

As is usual in episodic dramas, the scenes are uneven in quality and interest. The exact depiction of the stiff training given the cadets has a decided topical interest, but at times it goes into so much detail as to bog down the drama. At other times, as in the scene where one of the most confident of the boys is washed out for a deficiency in depth perception, it provides some of the most affecting moments.

On the opening night the play ran for three hours and a half. It needs to be curtailed by cutting down some of the static passages, particularly the speeches by officers.

There is little in the play about the causes or meaning of war, or its prevention. The boys, although not without patriotic feeling, are drawn into the air force chiefly by the excitement of the times, and a youthful hankering after what appears to them to be the romantic adventure of flying. The romantic attitude is knocked out of them by their training, but by mixing with men from all parts of their own country and from other nations, by their quick acquaintance with tragedy, and by the airplane's revelation to them of the smallness of the globe and the interdependence of its peoples, they come to some realization of world problems. In a brief scene toward the end, two of them fumblingly think their way to a vision of a world without boundaries, like the air.

The air forces, like the infantry, clearly contain a large number of talented men. Apart from the actors and the musicians, gifted entertainers have their chief inning in the scene of a Christmas celebration on an island in the South Pacific. Here an expert master of ceremonies whom I could not identify from the program takes charge, the chorus, an accordionist and a harmonica player perform, there is a clever parody of Carmen Miranda by S/Sgt. Sascha Brastoff, and a burlesque of the Andrews Sisters and some lively tapping by others whom I found unidentifiable.

The humor sometimes gets a little rough, and the language in many scenes is what might be expected in an army camp.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are some good performances by the principals. The original Three Aviateers, Cpl. Mark Daniels, Pvt. Dick Hogan, and Pvt. Don Taylor are agreeable lads, and Pvt. Taylor was especially successful with the scene of the washing out of the cocky cadet. Pvt. Barry Nelson was an attractive farm boy, Pfc. Edmond O'Brien has exceptional ability as a comic, and Sgt. Rune Hultman gives a pleasant portrait of a Texan. Pvt. Philip Bourneuf brings a restrained style to the portrayal of a sympathetic commanding officer, and Pvt. Lee Cobb is quietly moving as a surgeon.

The women's parts are minor, but three of the young wives have one good opportunity in a scene in which they are waiting for news that their husbands have left for the battle front. Here Olive Deering conveys the suffering and the courage, Phyllis Avery just misses doing so, and Elisabeth Fraser overacts.

Allan Ross ..... Corporal Mark Daniels
Frankie Davis ..... Private Dick Hogan
Danny (Pinky) Scariano ..... Private Don Taylor
Dorothy Ross ..... Phyllis Avery
Bobby Grills ..... Private Barry Nelson
Irving Miller ..... Pfc. Edmond O'Brien
Dave Anderson ..... Sergt. Rune Hultman
Colonel Gibney ..... Private Philip Bourneuf
Helen ..... Elisabeth Fraser
Ruth ..... Olive Deering
Doctor Baker ..... Private Lee Cobb

'Winged Victory'

Shubert Theater—The U. S. Army Air Forces present "Winged Victory," a play by Moss Hart, directed by Mr. Hart, settings designed by Corporal Harry Horner, costumes by Sergeant Howard Shoup, original music and arrangements by Sergeant David Rose, who directs the orchestra; choral direction by Second Lieut. Leonard Depaur, lighting by Sergeant Abe Feder. Beginning Nov. 2, 1943.

Don Taylor

Who plays the part of "Pinky" in "Winged Victory," at the Shubert.

Schumann and Gluck Music Prominent on Her Program

Standards of singing have been set high and kept there in Boston this long while, by showing of the record; and doubtless there has always inhered in them a certain American quality, though necessarily, perhaps, they have had to assert their European source.

A brilliant exemplar of those standards is Isabel French, soprano, who appeared in recital at Jordan Hall last evening with George Reeves assisting at the piano. She distinguished herself, too, both doing the possible and making an attempt at the impossible, singing, for two matters, the "Frauen-Liebe and Leben" cycle of Schumann with as good effect as the next one can sing it, and performing the aria, "Divinités du Styx" of Gluck as well as any but the most extraordinarily endowed artists can perform it.

As for the aria from "Alceste," would some account it the greatest piece for soprano voice ever written? They might, and without much dispute, either, unless others were to set up Bellini or Mozart against Gluck and stubbornly hold out. The difference is that once in a while a prima donna does come along who fills the bill as Norma or as Donna Anna; but Alceste—she goes unrepresented. Back in the middle of the nineteenth century somewhere her aria may have been completely interpreted; but when of late?

No! "Divinités du Styx" is beyond ordinary mastery, yet how well worth aspiring to! Nor is it so very difficult, we may fairly presume, of execution. Certainly in that regard it falls comfortably within the powers of Mme. French. She has the upper notes for it; and what is of more importance, the lower notes as well. She has an appropriate phrasing, too, for the recitative and an apt style for the melody, if melody is the word; and probably it is not. For there exists something in this transcendent vocal episode that "melody" and "tune" fail to describe.

However, Schumann is the composer with whom Mme. French finds herself at home, and no excuses to make for her whatever. She shines as a Schumann singer, interpreter, and what you will. She may not have made all the noise in the world with the eight songs of the cycle last evening, and yet with Mr. Reeves as her tactful collaborator, she made each one have its meaning. She got the drama, the contrasts, and the moods; and she put the right vocal color on everything.

A seldom-heard item on her program was "O quand je dors" of Liszt; and it came to light why this expertly composed work suffers neglect from vocalists. It is something less than a song; it is more like a piece of music for voice and piano.

Songs that Mme. French carried along almost as triumphantly as Schumann's were Ravel's (Cinq Mélodies Populaires Grecques); and if Ravel's, then Fauré's and Duparc's; conventional material, granted, but the kind on which standards, Bostonian or other, are built.

W. P. T.

Films in Prospect for Boston

"Sahara," the new film which brings Humphrey Bogart to the State and Orpheum Thursday, tells the story of a tank, called "Lulubelle," and its wanderings in the Sahara during the fighting in North Africa. The tank has an American crew, but British, French, Italians, and Germans are picked up during the course of the desert journey.

Mr. Bogart heads a cast which includes Bruce Bennett, Lloyd Bridges, Rex Ingram, J. Carrol Naish, Dan Duryea, Richard Nugent, Patrick O'Moore, Louis T. Mercier, Carl Harbord, Guy Kingsford, Kurt Krueger, John Wengraf, and Hans Schumm. The film was directed by Zoltan Korda.

The companion feature will be "The Chance of a Lifetime," another in the series of adventures of Boston Blackie. Chester Morris plays the part, and others in the cast are Erik Rolf, Jeanne Bates, Richard Lane, George E. Stone, and Lloyd Corrigan.

Continuing Films

The list of films holding over for another week is somewhat longer than usual. Included among them are the following:

Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," with Bob Hope and Betty Hutton; and "Passport to Suez," with Warren William, beginning a second week Thursday.

Keith Memorial—"The Iron Major," starring Pat O'Brien and Ruth Warrick as Maj. Frank Cavanaugh and Mrs. Cavanaugh; and "Never a Dull Moment," with Frances Langford and the Ritz Brothers; now in the second week.

Paramount and Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Technicolor film version of Ernest Hemingway's novel about the Spanish civil war, with Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman in the principal roles. Second week at these two theaters and the fourth week of the film in Boston begins Thursday.

♪ ♪ ♪

'Paris After Dark'

The feature film at the RKO Boston beginning Thursday will be "Paris After Dark," with George Sanders, Philip Dorn, and Brenda Marshall. On the stage will be Mal Hallett and his orchestra and Ann Corio.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fred Astaire Film

"The Sky's the Limit," with Fred Astaire and Joan Leslie, will be on the screen at the Exeter beginning Thursday. The companion feature will be "Tennessee Johnson," with Van Heflin and Lionel Barrymore.

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'Mr. Lucky' at Uptown

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Uptown will be "Mr. Lucky," with Cary Grant and Laraine Day, and "Yanks Ahoy," with William Tracy and Marjorie Woodworth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Olympia and Scollay

"Mr. Lucky," with Cary Grant and Laraine Day, will be at the Washington Street Olympia and Scollay beginning Thursday. On the same program will be Leslie Howard's film, "Spitfire."

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Esquire

Beginning Friday the feature films at the Esquire will be "Dangerous Blondes," with Allyn Joslyn and Evelyn Keyes, and "West Side Kid," with Donald Barry and Dale Evans.

On the Stage

A new melodrama, "Ramshackle Inn," is reported in New York as a prospect for Boston on Nov. 22. The play, by George Batson, is said to have a setting in an old house near Gloucester. Dorothy Mackaill, according to the New York Times, has been invited to appear in a cast which already includes Frank Tweddell, St. Clair Bayfield, Maurice Alexander, and John Holden.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Ice Follies of 1944 opens a New York engagement Nov. 23 at Madison Square Garden. The company includes Betty Atkinson, Roy Shipstad, Norah McCarthy, Frick and Frack, Papez and Zwack, the Thomas Twins, Frances Claudet, Heinie Brock, Eddie Shipstad, and Oscar Johnson.

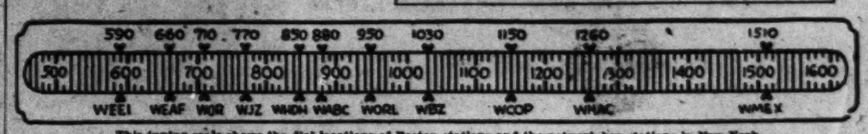
♪ ♪ ♪

In the "Stars on Ice" show at the Center Theater, new members of the company include Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Mapes. Geoff Stevens has introduced a new comedy act. The entertainment has now passed 600 performances in its two engagements.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Martin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dance Time	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party: Variety Show; orchestra	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	State Dept. of Education	"Right to Happiness"		Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Francine Presents
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Johnny Meeaney's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Pull Speed Ahead": U. S. Navy program	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:45	Royal Navy Fund	Studio program	Young Widder Brown: sk		Andrew Sisters, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Lou Breese's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": sk.	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby, songs	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Boston School Committee
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Music of the Masters	Lowell Thomas, news	Music program: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Circle C Rangers; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	'In the Gloaming': music	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	The Lone Ranger: western drama	"Wings for Tomorrow"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Curtain Time
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch		John Barry, comments	Blue Barron's Orch.	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North": comedy mystery drama	'Rising Up the News'	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch		News service	Quincy USO Canteen
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; news	Quiz Program: guests; J. C. Flippen, m. c.	Beat the Band: Hildegarde; H. Sosnick's Or.	"The Return of Nick Carter": mystery dr.	'Jimmy Dorsey's Orch. Musical Comedy Favs
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Freddie Martin's Orch.;	Eddie Cantor; Nora Martin; comedy; guest; or.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Sibelius
9:15	Mayor of the Town	Sam Coslow, songwriter	"Mr. District Attorney"	Gracie Field's Show	Program
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Shep Fields' Orch.		"Soldiers With Wings":	Classical Album: Sibelius
9:45	Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; songs		Drama, with guest stars	Program; News
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local sports
10:15	Gilbert & Sullivan	Don Bestor's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	'The Symphonette,' with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Weather; Revue	News service	Kay Kyser's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Richard Harkness, news	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	E. Robert Schmitz;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	piano; orchestra.	Lou Bresse's Orch.	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; news

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather,	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; Band Box	New England Fellowship;
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical Clock; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Musical Clock	religious program
8:00	News of the world	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; Wom's Pgm.	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Far and Near Tales	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: Music
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Helpmate": drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	First Piano Quartet	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband: sk	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard,	"Prancine Presents"
11:30	"Bright Horizons",	News commentator	'Brave Tomorrow': dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	'David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits: Weath'r	Boake Carter, news	Rodeo Circle Band
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	News service	Rodeo Circle Band
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday: sk.	Hour; music; speakers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking'; news	The Little Show	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	'Good Food Buys'; music	The Little Show	Jack Berch & His Boys	Opera in Miniature
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster": sketch	Musical Roundup	Curtain Time; Theo
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Carreiro, songs
2:00	Sir John Orr: award	Rodriquez & Sutherland	"The Guiding Light": sk.	News; Music Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall	'Light of the World': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Parry Mason": sk	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean'	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance Time	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Variety show; orchestra	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio Orchestra; spkr	"Right to Happiness"		Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	'Pull Speed Ahead': U. S.	Dick Haymes' Orch.
4:45	War Fund; "Date"	Studio program	'Young Widder Brown"	Navy Program; orch.	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Blasw Hood": sk.	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Front Page'; News	"Terry & the Pirates"	News; News com'entator	News service	Sports comments
6:15	News comments	Newscast	Cong' Thomas H. Eliot	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Bing Crosby, recordings	Music for Moderns, s'ngs	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Circle C Rangers; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Melody Sweethearts"	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Music That Lives	Bob Burns, the Arkansas	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45	'Mr. Keen': drama	Music That Lives	Traveler: Variety show	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor: Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice: Frank Morgan; Hanley Stafford	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Aldrich Family,"	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Rhythm Rabblers
8:45	Death Valley; news	"Is the Little Steel For-		'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	mula a Sound Basic-Wage Policy?"	Music Hall: Bob Crosby & Co.; Bob Hope, guest	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Brahms Trio No. 1
9:15				Gracie Fields' Show	
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album: Brahms
9:45	drama; music; g'st	Dance Orchestra; songs	Orch.; Mary Boland	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Trio No. 1
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Variety Show; Ver'ca Lake	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	Sports Announcer Award		Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Dick Haymes; Ray	'The Symphonette,' with	'March of Time'; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Bloch's Or.; chorus	M. Piastro, conductor	guest speakers; orch.	Musical Roundup	Spike Jones' Orchestra
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Weather; Revue	News service	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Sports Interviews	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:30	Raymond Scott's Or	Fishermen's program	French Canadian Folk	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Raymond Scott's Or	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Music; chorus; orch.	Fletcher Henderson's Or.	Day's End; news

Screen News

Veronica Lake is to play the title role in the screen version of "Victoria Grandolet," a novel by Henry Bellamann.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mady Christians and Paul Lukas are to have the leads in "Address Unknown," based on a story by Kressman Taylor. Others in the cast of this Columbia film will be Morris Carnovsky, and K. T. Stevens.

♪ ♪ ♪

A check for $1,000,000 has been turned over by Warner Brothers to Army Emergency Relief, this being the first installment of proceeds from the film version of Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army."

♪ ♪ ♪

Rosalind Russell will appear in a film biography of Elizabeth Kenny, Australian nurse.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.63meg, 31m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg, 19.7m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Comic Skit, YV5RN, 6.20 meg, 48.4m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Newsletter for Newfoundland GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRG, 11.68meg, 25.6m.

Moscow—9:45 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg, 25.3m.

Sydney—9:35 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71meg, 25.5m; VLQ5, 9.69meg, 41m.

London—10 p. m.—"Freedom Forum." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSL, 6.11meg, 49.1m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m. — Tabercalera Nacional Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg, 31m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Begins Tues., Nov. 9 Seats Now!
BILLY ROSE presents
Carmen Jones
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Staged By HASSARD SHORT
Evgs. (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.20
Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.75
Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65
ARMISTICE DAY MAT. THURS., NOV. 11, 55c to $2.20

SHUBERT—MAT. TOM'W
Curtain 8:15 SHARP
(Positively no one will be seated during first scene.)
Matinees Thursday and Saturday
U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
Winged Victory
WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY MOSS HART
Proceeds to Army Emergency Relief
Prices: Eves. (Ex. Sat.) $3.30 to $1.10. Sat. EVES. $4.40 to $1.10. Sat. and Nov. 11th Mats. $2.75 to .55. Thurs. Mat. $2.20 to .55.

WILBUR ● LAST WEEK Evgs. 8:30 Mat. Today
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD
Mildred NATWICK Hollis STODDARD
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S Best Comedy
Evgs. (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.75. Sat. Eve. 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20.

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond Presents
This SUN., 3:30 JORDAN HALL
NORMA FARBER
55c to $2.20 Songs of the Americas
SUN. AFT., NOV. 14 JORDAN HALL
CURTIS QUARTET
BORIS GOLDOVSKY

MALDEN, MASS.
MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
November 4-Nov. 10. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"MR. LUCKY"
Cary Grant—Laraine Day
"YANKS AHOY"
Jos Sawyer—William Tracy

BOSTON (MOVIES)
PARAMOUNT—FENWAY NOW
Gary Cooper ● Ingrid Bergman
"For Whom the Bell Tolls"
In Technicolor—Continuous Shooting

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Tonight Loew's State Salutes American United Liability Ins. Co
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors ● Orpheum 9:15 A. M.
Open ● State 11:15 A. M.
A sizzling, romantic story in the Academy Award manner!
James CAGNEY in JOHNNY COME LATELY
plus "NAZTY NUISANCE"
EXTRA! Pete Smith's "Football Thrills of '42"

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd GREAT WEEK
Pat O'BRIEN in The Iron Major
RUTH WARRICK
2 BIG FEATURES
The RITZ BROTHERS in NEVER A DULL MOMENT

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bob HOPE ● Betty HUTTON
"LET'S FACE IT"
Plus "Passport to Suez"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVE. Very Popular Prices
GENE TIERNEY ● DON AMECHE
"HEAVEN CAN WAIT"
FRED ASTAIRE ● JOAN LESLIE
"THE SKY'S THE LIMIT"

SOUTH STATION 2nd HOUSE
INDICTMENT of NAZI LEADERS
SPORT-COMEDY-CARTOONS-NEWS
OKLAHOMA OUTLAWS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Betty GRABLE ● Robert YOUNG ● Adolphe MENJOU
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY
PLUS IN PERSON | DANNY KAYE ● BEATRICE KAY | TOMMY TUCKER and Orchestra
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Eves. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET
"A HIT" —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Ev. Mats. Sat. & Sun. Perf.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Continuously laughable, yet heart-warming."
The Christian Science Monitor
JANIE 2nd YEAR LAUGH HIT
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. East of Broadway PR 6-2628
Evgs. Incl. Sunday 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Sun.
4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY ATKINSON, TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book & Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY ALFRED JOSEPH JOAN
GARDE DRAKE BULOFF ROBERTS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
EVGS. 8:30. MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:30
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT THEATER, West 44th St. CI. 6-5990
EVGS. at 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:30
Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
"Took Audience by Storm"—W-Tel.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Moves Mon., Nov. 15, to 46th St. Theatre
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Last Week!
TONIGHT 8:30—MAT. SAT. & SUN. 2:30
S. HUROK presents
RUSSIAN BALLET
BY THE Ballet Theatre
COMPANY OF 125
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Evenings, Including Sundays, 8:30
Last Matinees This Saturday and Sunday
1500 SEATS AT 85c, 1.10, 1.65
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Sat. Nights Only $2.20 to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonia Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
SECOND EDITION
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3.
No Monday Perf. Spec. Mat. Thurs., Nov. 11.

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, New Trib.
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with Melville Cooper
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street Cl. 6-4720
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30 Mats. Thurs., Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Film"—World-Tele.
"TOMORROW the WORLD"
with RALPH BELLAMY ● SHIRLEY BOOTH
BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"HILARIOUS, SPARKLING FUN!"
VICTORY BELLES
A FARCE COMEDY
Mabel TALIAFERRO Barbara BENNETT Marie GALE
BARNFIELD, 47 St. W. of B'way. Mats. Sat. & Sun.
Cl. 6-8036. Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. No Perf. Mon.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Haila Stoddard. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Force show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. Annabella. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. "Strange Death of Adolph Hitler," Ludwig Donath. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

Exeter—"The Saint Meets the Tiger." Hugh Sinclair. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Heaven Can Wait." Don Ameche, Gene Tierney, 3, 6:05, 9:15.

Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls." Ingrid Bergman. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Crossroads." Hedy Lamarr, William Powell. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "It Started with Eve." Charles Laughton, Deanna Durbin. 1:20, 4:40,

CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES
PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES, PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES, SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS AND HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS
HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. 1 NO. 9 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT NOVEMBER, 1943

Planes Get Power For Altitude War

Pratt & Whitney Pioneered Two-Stage Supercharger Development

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Pratt & Whitney Aircraft began preparing for today's high altitude warfare 14 years ago.

Because of experimental work begun in 1929, Pratt & Whitney engineers recalled last month that this country entered the war with the only fighter planes equipped with two-stage superchargers which enabled their engines to deliver all the necessary power as the airplanes climbed toward the stratosphere.

Pratt & Whitney began delivering production model two-stage engines to the Navy in May, 1940, the same month the aircraft industry was called upon to supply 50,000 airplanes. The first airplane to go into combat with a two-stage supercharger was the famous Grumman Wildcat.

The Navy's Consolidated Coronado was the next to get this high altitude equipment. When the Vought Corsair went into action early this year with a 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp engine and two-stage supercharger, the Navy had more power at altitude than ever before in a fighter. This was followed recently by the Grumman Hellcat, also with the same two-stage Double Wasp engine.

Double Wasp Gulps Nine Tons an Hour

The supercharger, engineers explained, pumps air under pressure into an engine. This is necessary in high-altitude aircraft engines because the higher the altitude the thinner the air becomes and so more supercharging or "pumping" is necessary.

A 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp at full throttle gulps nine tons of air an hour, but at 40,000 feet the engine must have four times as much air by volume as at sea level to get its nine tons. The supercharger does this by compressing the air with whirling impellers.

The idea of supercharging is not new. The first engine to go into production with a single-stage supercharger built in as an integral part of the engine was the original Pratt & Whitney Wasp developed in 1925. It was a single-stage supercharger because it had a single impeller, and it made possible improved performance at altitude.

Two-Stage Work Began in 1929

Engineers foresaw that coming operations at extremely high altitudes would require more power than could be provided by a single-stage supercharger. In May, 1929, Pratt & Whitney began preliminary studies on a two-stage, two-speed supercharger with two impellers. It was moved into the project class in March, 1933, and was first flight-tested on September 6, 1935. Experimental engines were shipped in the fall of 1936. Then came the installation in production types—the Wildcat, Coronado, Corsair and Hellcat.

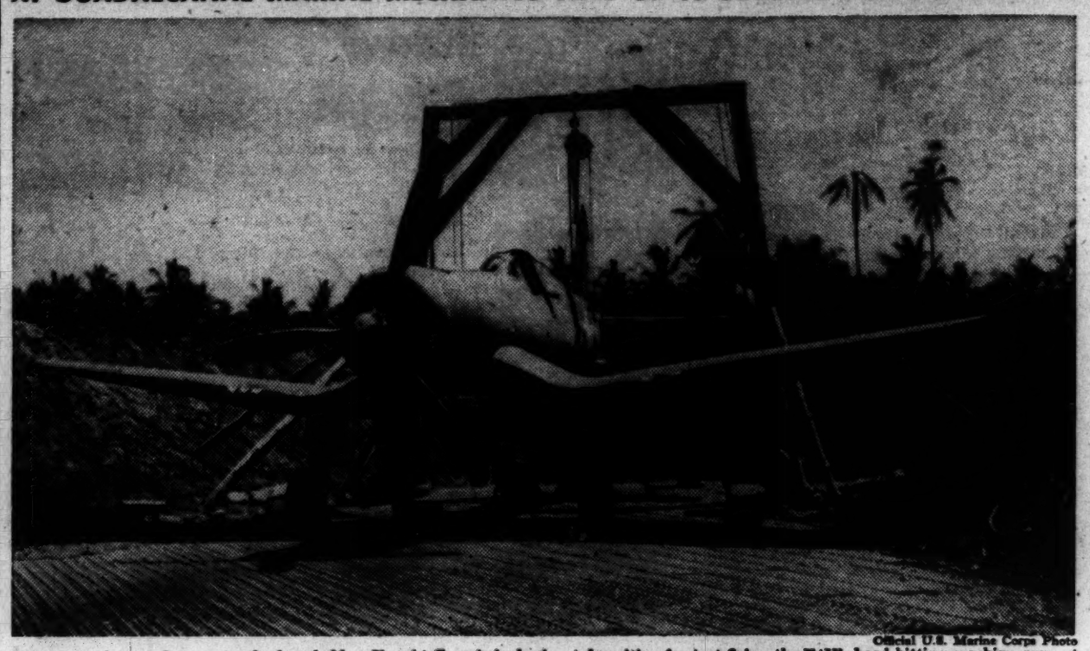
The two-stage supercharger developed by Pratt & Whitney and the Navy is driven by the engine and is called the mechanical type.

The new North American P-51 with its liquid-cooled engine now uses another version of the two-stage mechanical supercharger.

An entirely different type of two-stage supercharger is the turbo supercharger, developed under Army sponsorship, in which the initial stage is driven by hot expanding exhaust gases. This type is used in the Twin Wasp-powered Consolidated Liberator, the four engined Boeing Flying Fortress, the liquid-cooled Lockheed Lightning fighter and the new Republic Thunderbolt fighter with its 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp engine.

Until recently, the United States was the only country to have two-stage engines in combat. These American types now have been joined by the latest version of the British Spitfire fighter.

AT GUADALCANAL MARINE MECHANICS LINE UP A CORSAIR'S MACHINE GUNS



Official U.S. Marine Corps Photo

Emergency frame of coconut palm logs holds a Vought Corsair in horizontal position for test-firing the F4U's hard-hitting machine guns at Henderson Field as Marine mechanics groom it for action in the Solomons offensive

Corsair-Flying Marines Take Control From Start

Returning Pilots Tell How They Used F4U to Overpower Zeros in South Pacific; Fliers, Home for Well-Earned Rest, Ask Builders to "Keep Corsairs Coming"

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Marine Fighting Squadron 124, the first to ride into the storm of battle on the wings of the Navy's mighty Vought Corsair fighter plane, has returned from the wars to rest before receiving new orders.

The battle-wise veterans brought home with them a fighting record. The 30-pilot group lost three of its members, but it made the Japanese pay heavily. Fighting 124 knocked 68 Japanese planes out of the air, accounted for 25 more as probables.

Fighting 124 and their hard-hitting Corsairs were in the thick of things since early this year and played a major role in developing the Allied offensive in the Solomon Islands area. The squadron first went into action at Guadalcanal, helped drive the Japs northward through the Solomons to the important Japanese landing strip at Munda. Two and one-half days after the field was seized, 124 was operating its Corsairs from former Nipponese airbases. The squadron was relieved sometime after the Munda victory had been assured.

High scorer of the squadron is First Lieutenant Kenneth A. Walsh. His record of 20 Jap planes shot down and several more probables makes him America's Number Two Ace so far in this war.

Corsair Named "Whistling Death"

The squadron brought back a new name for its Corsair fighter. When the speedy Corsair first went into action against enemy Zeros, it was explained, the Japanese pilots described it as "Whistling Death". The Corsair is powered by a big Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engine and equipped with a Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propeller.

Another Marine Corsair squadron also returned recently to this country, it was disclosed last month. This was the famous Wolf Pack, which brought back a record of 58 Japanese planes destroyed against the loss of one Corsair. The Wolf Pack is here to pass along its combat know-how to Corsair fledglings still in training. Following the Marine and Navy policy of having combat-trained men teach new fliers to ensure the best possible instruction, Wolf Pack battle veterans will school trainees in the latest Jap tricks.

Down Japs in Flames

It was the Wolf Pack that helped turn the tide of battle toward an Allied victory at Rendova Island. With the sun at their backs, Corsair pilots plummeted from 20,000 feet to attack Jap planes and send them plunging ablaze into the ocean. At one time, twelve Japanese planes were blazing in the air simultaneously. Another Corsair streaked straight through the ack-ack screen of a U. S. destroyer to erase a Jap torpedo plane as it bored in toward the destroyer.

Wolf Pack pilots expressed the wish to visit the Vought plant at Stratford, Conn., and to tell the men and women who are building the Corsair the important part they are playing in knocking off the Japanese in the South Pacific. "And I'd like to tell them to keep the Corsairs coming," one said.

How's Your Air I.Q.?

Q. How many airlines cross the Canadian border?
A. Eight. Northeast, Colonial, American, Trans-Canada, Northwest, Western Air, United Air, Pan American.

Q. What is "shuttle bombing"?
A. Allied bombers fly between British and Mediterranean bases, depositing loads on Nazi-held Europe en route.

Q. What is the box score of the USAAF versus enemy aircraft?
A. From Pearl Harbor to September 1, 1943, Army planes definitely destroyed 7,312 enemy planes against a loss of 1,867, according to O.W.I.

Q. What is the total weight of bombs dropped by USAAF since Dec. 7, 1941?
A. 105,649 tons (over two hundred million pounds).

Q. Were four-engine bombers used in World War I?
A. Yes. Igor I. Sikorsky built 75 for the Russian Air Force.

Q. What is the most powerful two-engined transport?
A. C-46 Curtiss Commando, with its two 2000-hp. Pratt & Whitney engines.

Q. What is supercharging?
A. Pumping air into an engine under pressure, to increase horsepower output, particularly at altitude. (See story on this page.)

THUNDERBOLT WORKERS DUB IT "THE ACE-MAKER"

Republic Thunderbolts' huge 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engines get final check run before the Army's "ace-maker" is test flown

P-47 Scores In Two Theatres

FARMINGDALE, L. I.—Enthusiasm here ran high as men and women along Republic Aviation's production lines learned that their P-47 fighter is now starring in two theatres of war.

From New Guinea came a flash that the P-47's had gone into action against the Jap, with brilliant results. In this encounter, four Thunderbolt pilots tackled 32 Zeros, knocked down eight, came home without a scratch. From Europe came reports of Thunderbolts escorting Fortresses and Liberators deeper and deeper into industrial Germany.

It takes five planes shot down to make an ace. Col. N. E. Kearby shot down five Japs in one engagement. Republic workers here are calling their Thunderbolt "The Ace Maker."

Air combat is no longer the hit or miss dog fighting of 1918 according to company engineers who study air combat. Today it's split-second action, requiring speed, speed, and more speed. To get speed requires power; to use it effectively requires maneuverability and stamina. The Thunderbolt, with its highly supercharged 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine, has outstanding speed at extreme altitudes, and the sturdy construction to withstand the terrific stresses at those speeds.

With production at the main plant here reaching new highs and being greatly increased by the fast-moving assembly lines at the new Republic plant in Evansville, Indiana, the Double Wasp-powered Thunderbolts are now carrying the Army's major fighter assignment over Western Europe and coming into action in the Australian theatre.

Hamilton Standard Propeller Production Up 24-Fold

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Since September, 1939, Hamilton Standard Propellers division of United Aircraft Corporation, even then the largest producers of propellers in the world, has upped its output of propellers 24-fold, with a plant increase of less than five-fold and a personnel increase of less than seven-fold, according to an announcement by Sidney A. Stewart, general manager.

As the division's licensees, Nash Kelvinator, Remington Rand and Frigidaire, have swung into production, their added output has lifted the increase to more than 60-fold.

More than 76 per cent of America's aircraft propellers are produced by Hamilton Standard and its licensees. Over 30 Army and Navy warplanes use them.

These figures were announced by Mr. Stewart, following a triple renewal of the Army-Navy E production award to three Hamilton Standard plants last month.

E renewals went to plants in East Hartford, Norwich, Conn. and Westerly, R. I.

"This flag is a reward to your entire division," Captain John E. Pixton, USN, said as he gave the East Hartford pennant to Mr. Stewart. "All of your plants have won the award each possible time. This is a 100 per cent record and the Navy is indeed grateful!"

Army Rates Air-Land Forces Equal; Navy Amasses New Carrier Force

America's Fighting Planes, Now Supreme, Must Not Be Frozen, Says OWI. Design Improvements To Continue

WASHINGTON—American airpower has grown to such huge proportions that sweeping moves are now underway designed to permit the fullest utilization of its potential strength.

Recent developments point in that direction. Outstanding are:

1. The United States Army has formally placed its Air Forces on an equal basis with its ground forces.

2. Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal has announced that by the year's-end more than 14 combat carriers will be in action.

In every theatre, Army air forces now operate under their own command independent of the ground forces. Both report to the supreme commander for that theatre.

This historic change was revealed in new field service regulations concerning command and employment of air power. The regulations state that "land power and air power are co-equals and interdependent forces; neither is an auxiliary of the other."

Air Superiority of Prime Importance

The regulations leave no doubt as to the importance of airpower. "The gaining of air superiority," it was said, "is the first requirement for the success of any major land operation." Without air superiority, ground forces must take such extensive protective measures that their mobility is curtailed.

Flexibility is termed the greatest asset of the air forces. It permits concentration of the whole weight of air power against selected targets in turn, "a battle-winning factor of the first importance. Control of available air power must be centralized and command must be exercised through the air force commander if this inherent flexibility and ability to deliver a decisive blow are to be fully exploited," the new regulations state.

Celebration of Navy Day last month brought emphasis upon the growth of Naval aviation. At the beginning of World War I, the Navy had 54 airplanes. By the end of this year it will have 27,500 airplanes of all sizes from small observation scouts to giant long range patrol bombers.

With tactics made possible by the big numbers now available, aircraft carriers are not the vulnerable targets their early critics believed them to be. They are now able to put up their own protective air umbrella while hurling destruction on enemy concentrations hundreds of miles away.

Navy Building Bigger Carriers

So powerful have carriers proved themselves that the Navy is now planning three 45,000-ton carriers, bigger than any now in service. The new carriers were termed a natural development to the growth in the size of airplanes.

Last month the Office of War Information published a searching analysis of the manner in which American air forces are obtaining clear-cut aerial superiority over the enemy. The box score proves that "our combat planes and our airmen are superior to the planes and airmen of the enemy," the report states.

Flexibility Essential in Air Manufacture

Nevertheless, the OWI warned that aircraft models cannot be frozen for the sake of production if our superiority is to be maintained. There is no assurance that airplanes superior today will be better than the planes the enemy may produce tomorrow. Design improvements must continue. American aircraft production, however, has become so great that we can afford to take slight temporary losses in production to get a more effective model, it was pointed out.

Commenting on American air superiority, United Aircraft officials pointed out that its basis was begun long before Pearl Harbor by the aircraft industry which concentrated on engineering and technical developments. At the same time, officials stated, the industry has always maintained the greatest possible flexibility in production so that design changes can be incorporated into current production with a minimum of delay, thus getting improved models to the fighting fronts in a hurry.

For example, at this moment, they said, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft is preparing to discontinue its production of all current type engines and swing into more powerful types, but with only a minor decline in total horsepower output during the changeover period. The new engines will make it possible for the Army and Navy to have still better airplanes than those which are now establishing America's air superiority.

B-24's Double as Fighters

Big bruisers of the bombing forces slugged it out in a plane-to-plane dogfight far out over the Atlantic, according to reports from the First AAF Bomber Command.

Twin Wasp-powered Consolidated Liberators on anti-submarine patrol found Focke-Wulf Kuriers, Germany's most powerful bombers, raiding a convoy.

One Liberator drove between two F-W's and traded blow for blow until it was forced down. One of the Kuriers crashed a minute later. Seamen in the convoy claim they saw the other fall shortly afterwards.

Another Liberator filled a Kurier so full of lead that it was last seen limping into clouds and rain at 150 feet altitude, one engine smoking and all guns silenced.

The fourth Focke-Wulf escaped into the clouds for nearly an hour, but a third Liberator stalked it, shot off a wing, sent it crashing into flames.

NEW MUSTANG HAS HYDROMATIC PROPELLER

The Army's new P-51, high-altitude version of the North American Mustang fighter, is equipped with a four-bladed Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propeller. It is the third of the current high speed, high altitude fighters to use Hamilton Standard Hydromatics, the others being the Navy's F4U Vought Corsair and F6F Grumman Hellcat

Pratt & Whitney Speeds Major Retooling Job

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—To go into quantity production of new, bigger radial air-cooled engines with the increased horsepower so urgently required by the Army and Navy, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation already has begun the difficult process of changeover and retooling, it was announced by General Manager H. Mansfield Horner.

"Throughout the war emergency until very recently," Mr. Horner said, "we had the problem of building up production of current models. This was a tough job. We licked it by real teamwork. We are now faced with an even more difficult problem. We must change our production over from today's models to larger, more complicated types and build up to a 50% greater output than at present, with only a minor drop in total horsepower output during the changeover period.

"This is vitally necessary to the war effort," he explained, "so that our Army and Navy air forces can obtain as quickly as possible the higher-powered Pratt & Whitney engines that are needed for the new models of fighters and bombers to maintain our present marked combat superiority over the Japs and Nazis. It is a job that no one else can do for us, but now that our automotive licensees are rolling in quantity production of our current models, it is Pratt & Whitney's duty to again lead the world into the realm of still higher engine horsepower and resulting improved airplane performance.

"When the changeover is completed we expect to set new world's records for aircraft engine production. To meet our new schedules, we will have to build our employment up, starting early next spring, to approximately 30 to 40% over the highest previous payroll in the history of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft," Mr. Horner concluded.

Corsair Flier In One-Man War

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC—American Liberators pounded Bougainville with 300 bombs in a daylight raid. But a lone Marine fighter pilot flying a Vought Corsair almost stole the show. He dipped his Corsair under the overcast and started a one-man war against Jap ships. He left one barge sinking, strafed another and set a third barge afire. Banking sharply, he made three passes at a tugboat, severely damaging it. Satisfied, he came home.

Whelan Named Sikorsky Head

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—From exhibition flier to general manager of Sikorsky Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation, developers of the helicopter—that is the story of Bernard L. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan at 53 is one of the real veterans of the aviation industry, a pilot of more than 30 years experience.

He grew up in Dayton, Ohio. The Wright brothers lived there and the aviation bug bit Whelan. He took lessons and soloed in 1913.

In the spring of 1928 he joined United Aircraft. He was successively a test pilot, pilot of the executive transport, and manager of the airport division.

Now, after 15 years with United Aircraft, Mr. Whelan tackles one of the industry's most challenging jobs—building the Army Sikorsky helicopters and supervising their development.

SIKORSKY FLIES FIRST HELICOPTER FOR LAST TIME

Schoolchildren of Dearborn, Michigan, were excused to celebrate the arrival of the original VS-300 Sikorsky helicopter for permanent display in the Edison Institute. Igor I. Sikorsky, designer, flew the historic machine on its final flight, before it joined other exhibits of outstanding firsts in aviation. At Bridgeport, Connecticut, Sikorsky Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation, is building military models of the helicopter and is engineering advanced designs. In Detroit, Nash Kelvinator is preparing for quantity production for the Army under license from Sikorsky Aircraft.

Advertisement

U. S. Bombers Wreck Messerschmitt Plant

Continued from Page 1

particular at Civitavecchia, port 40 miles above Rome, where vital docks and installations have been wrecked.

In the South Pacific, details still are awaited of a naval engagement which General MacArthur's Headquarters announces took place in connection with the landing on Bougainville in the Solomons. Inevitable delays in reporting naval fights in that area are liable to keep important battles secret for several days. Admiral Halsey's reference the previous day to a Japanese naval squadron having been put to flight made no reference to any fight.

Continent:

American Marauders attacked a German airfield in Northern France in a renewal of daylight raids on the continent by Britain-based bombers of the new 15th United States Air Force wrecked the Messerschmitt plane factory at Wiener Neustadt, Austria.

Clearing weather after two weeks of heavy fog and rain in England made possible the latest thrust in the new all-out Allied air offensive against Germany. The Marauders, escorted by Spitfires, attacked enemy airfields at St. André de Leure.

Wiener Neustadt, near Vienna, received the heaviest Allied aerial blow from a Mediterranean base since Salerno landing operations.

Allied Headquarters at Algiers declared the assault on the principal factory manufacturing Messerschmitt airplanes has caused such havoc that it was doubtful the plant ever would produce planes again.

A great aerial battle took place in the Wiener Neustadt area as Nazi fighters in great force rose to intercept the American Fortresses and Liberators.

Full results are not yet known, but Allied Headquarters said at least 30 of the 75 to 100 enemy fighters were shot down and that six American bombers were lost.

The attack was made just ahead of announcement of the formation of a United States 15th Air Force under Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, who was given command of all United States air operations in the Mediterranean.

Evidence that the Germans also were preparing for an intensified aerial struggle has come in reports the Nazis have developed a new and faster light bomber as well as rocket shells.

The new bombers are understood to have been used in hit-and-run raids over Britain, which have caused 12 alerts in London in the past 18 nights, and the British press describes the machine as a powerful twin-engined JU-188, carrying a crew of two.

While the heavy bombers of the 15th Air Force were hammering Wiener Neustadt, other planes of the old United States 12th Air Force and of the Royal Air Force hit German objectives in Italy.

American Marauders bombed ships and docks at Civitavecchia, 40 miles northwest of Rome, as well as railways in the area; American Mitchells attacked railway yards at Ancona on the Adriatic coast; RAF Wellingtons bombed the Fiano Romano airfield near Rome; and RAF Bostons dropped bombs on motor trucks in the Isernia area.

Russia:

Soviet Army Sweeps Toward Kherson

Pushing across the steppes of Southern Russia beyond the by-passed Crimea, Gen. Fyodor Tolbukhin's Cossacks were declared in Moscow dispatches to be cleaning up swiftly the last 30 miles remaining before they reach Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper estuary on the Black Sea.

Forty miles were covered in a single day's sweep beyond captured Perekop, last entrance to the Black Sea peninsula from the north.

The German communiqué termed the reported Russian invasion of the Eastern Crimea south of Kerch "an enemy landing head" and asserted the Russian holding "was further compressed despite embittered resistance." Moscow has not confirmed the landing.

The communique, heard from Radio Berlin by the Associated Press, spoke in vague terms of heavy fighting against strong Russian tank and infantry forces at the northern entrance of the Crimea, "in the area east of Kherson and in the big Dnieper bend."

The focus of battle in the Dnieper bend was at the great iron and rail center of Krivoi Rog, 12 miles north of the Crimea. There the Germans persisted in counterattacks in a desperate effort to prevent the northern arm of a vast Russian pincers from closing in.

By German account, the Russians also were attacking southeast and north of the partially surrounded Ukrainian Capital of Kiev and in the Velikie Luki area in the north where the Russian winter already has laid a white blanket of snow on the battlefields.

The heaviest fighting was in the Ukraine and there the charging Russians were within 104 airline miles of Odessa and 120 airline miles of Rumania.

Nikolaev Appears To Be Next Objective

Nikolaev, at the mouth of the Bug River 35 miles west of Kherson, and the southern anchor of the Bug River defense system toward which the Germans are fleeing, seemingly was the next major objective of the Soviet Army in its great drive to collapse the entire Nazi southern flank. With a peacetime population of 170,000, Nikolaev recently was reported headquarters for the German southern front.

Meanwhile Soviet forces stormed the strategic Dnieper River bridgehead of Kakhovka and seized Gornostaevka, 15 miles to the northeast.

Capture of the Black Sea port of Skadovsk, 40 miles southeast of Kherson, further narrowed German aisles of escape from the Crimea by giving the Russians control of a large part of the north coast of Karkinit Bay opposite the northwestern Crimean coast. It also posed a direct flanking threat to Kherson and Nikolaev, as well as rendering the position of any German troops south of Kakhovka untenable.

Other spearheads of Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's Fourth Ukraine Army captured Kalanchak, 20 miles northwest of Perekop and Bolshayan Mayachki, 30 miles east of Kherson, Moscow announced.

The Russian communique made no mention of the progress of Red Army forces into the Crimea.

Italy:

Fifth Army Takes Massico Heights

The Allied Fifth Army has seized the heights of Massico Ridge, western anchor of the Germans' line in Italy, and near-by Mt. San Croce, to gain complete observation over the broad Garigliano River Valley, Headquarters announced.

American units on the right flank routed the Nazis from the last heights before Venafro and won new high ground covering the extreme upper Volturno River Valley, across which an assault against Venafro and other strong points in the mountain line would have to be launched.

A three-mile advance there swept up Pratella, nine miles southeast of Venafro, and Gallo, about the same distance below Isernia.

British and Canadian warriors of the Eighth Army battered forward to establish a new bridgehead over the Trigno River on the Adriatic flank. This new crossing was an undisclosed distance inland from the original bridgehead near San Salvo, close to the river's mouth.

Official reports from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Headquarters said British forces of the Fifth Army hammered their way on to commanding heights of both the 2,500-foot Massico Ridge and Mt. San Croce some five miles northwest of Teano and four miles north of the point where the main coastal highway to Rome skirts the northern edge of Massico Ridge.

The extent of this advance through a four-mile-wide gap in the mountain range toward the Garigliano River was not specified.

Behind his advance elements, General Clark moved up artillery which, with benefit of the full observation of the Garigliano Valley, could easily shell any enemy forces remaining on the west side of Massico Ridge along the coast.

The valley between the north edge of Massico and Mt. San Croce is only nine miles from the Gulf of Gaeta.

To reach favorable new mountain positions, the Germans would have to pull back across the Garigliano to the high Aurunci Mountains behind Minturno, 14 miles from the present battle area. There is every indication, however, that the Nazis will fight a slow, stubborn rear-guard action before relinquishing any part of the Garigliano Valley.

South Pacific:

American Warships Clash With Japanese

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said that Japanese and American warships had clashed in a battle which may have an important effect on the ability of United States Marines to control their new invasion positions on the west-central coast of Bougainville in the Northern Solomons.

Headquarters awaited complete reports, saying preliminary advices from Admiral William F. Halsey were that Japanese cruisers and destroyers were intercepted in the Solomons Sea and were forced to withdraw after clashing during the night of Nov. 1. The action was thought to be the same one reported previously by Admiral Halsey's spokesman in the South Pacific, but no mention was made then that there had been a battle.

The time of the action was after the Marine landings at dawn Nov. 1 which resulted in the capture of Empress Augusta Bay.

The communiqué was brief concerning the naval action, saying only the Japanese ships were intercepted on a sortie "down the west coast of Bougainville" by Allied warships covering the invasion force.

Later Japanese planes attacked the American vessels, inflicting minor damage.

Below Bougainville, New Zealand and American units which landed on the two islands in the Treasury group have driven the Japanese into the jungles after cutting across the larger island of Mono from the south to the northeast coast.

On Choiseul to the southeast, American troops have advanced four miles from their original landing point near the village of Voza on the southwest coast.

Yugoslavia:

Italian Prisoners Freed by Partisans

Eight hundred Italians held by the Germans have been freed from a prison camp by Yugoslav Partisan troops in the course of heavy fighting in Montenegro, Gen. Josip (Tito) Broz's Free Yugoslav Radio said.

The communiqué also told of continued fighting with Gen. Draja Mihailovic's forces in Serbia in which a Chetnik commander was said to have been killed.

German attacks aimed at Tuzla in Eastern Bosnia were declared to have been repulsed, while Nazi forces also were said to have been beaten back with heavy losses in a futile attempt to capture Breznica in Croatia. The communiqué also claimed unspecified successes against Germans in Dalmatia and the Croatian Province of Lika.

"Allied aviation" was credited in the communiqué with attacks on the German-held ports of Ploce and Metkovic and German positions on the Pelyesac Peninsula between Split and Dubrovnik.

Air Forces and Commanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 3

These are the locations of the various United States Army Air Forces and their commanders:

First—Mitchel Field, N. Y., under Brig. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter.
Second—Colorado Springs, Colo., under Maj. Gen. St. Clair Streett.
Third—Tampa, Fla., Brig. Gen. Westside T. Larson.
Fourth—The Presidio, San Francisco, Maj. Gen. William E. Lynd.
Fifth—Australia, Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney.
Sixth—Canal Zone, Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon.
Seventh—Hawaii, Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale.
Eighth—England, Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker.
Ninth—Middle East, Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce.
Tenth—India, Brig. Gen. Howard C. Davidson.
Eleventh—Alaska, Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson.
Twelfth—Northwest Africa; Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.
Thirteenth—South Pacific, Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining.
Fourteenth—China, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault.
Fifteenth [new]—Mediterranean, iLieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

Eisenhower Trusts Press Correspondents

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Nov. 3

Niles Trammell and John F. Royal, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the National Broadcasting Company, conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower Nov. 1 during their tour of the Mediterranean war theater.

Mr. Trammell and General Eisenhower were renewing an old acquaintance, for the American General was instructor of the Broadcasting Company executive in training camp during World War I.

In discussing news coverage of the campaigns here, General Eisenhower told his visitors that he regarded war correspondents as his "quasi staff officers," and therefore often confided his plans to them so they might have a better understanding of developments.

The NBC executives plan to visit Italy during their trip. They arrived here from London, where they flew from New York.

New United States Air Force Set Up in Mediterranean

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 3 (AP)—Creation of a new U. S. 15th Army Air Force, teamed with the 12th in an all-American Mediterranean aerial fleet under Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, has been announced.

Aimed to "increase greatly air power in this theater," the announcement said the 15th Air Force "will concentrate on long-range, strategic bombing against Germany and miltiary targets in occupied and satellite countries."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean, said General Spaatz would head all American air forces in the Mediterranean war zone.

Both the 12th and the 15th Air Forces, General Eisenhower's statement said, "will operate in teamwork with the Royal Air Force and French units under an over-all Allied command."

General Spaatz headed the Northwest African Air Force through the Tunisian, Sicilian, and Southern Italian campaign. He was the organizer of the United States 8th Air Force, now operating in Britain. He built from nothing to a point where it was just beginning to feel its strength when he was called to Africa to take over the then somewhat feeble 12th Air Force and the RAF which had been hammered badly by the Germans.

General Spaatz organized the thousands of planes operating from scores of bases which grounded the German air force in Africa, wiped it out of the air over Sicily, and reduced it to a minimum over Italy.

He was one of the first 25 men in the U. S. Army to earn his wings as a pilot, in 1916. He went to France as a Captain, where his genius for organizing found him in charge of an aviation instruction center for Americans at Issoudun. Later he served at the front.

The Nov. 2 communique from General Eisenhower's headquarters said, "the 12th Air Force has been in this theater since North Africa was invaded in November, 1942. For many months, it was the largest United States Air Force with the greatest variety of aircraft. Since Feb. 18, it has been operating as the American part of the Northwest African Air Force."

Previous announcements have indicated that the striking power of the United States heavy bombardment forces operating in the Mediterranean area would be multiplied in preparation for the all-out air war to destroy the industries, communications, and all other targets of military value in Germany, Austria, Hungary and the Balkans during the winter.

Establishment of the new force gave new emphasis to reiterated warnings that no part of Axis territory in Europe will be beyond the reach of bombers operating either from the Mediterranean or British bases.

'Walkie-Talkie' Tone Clear

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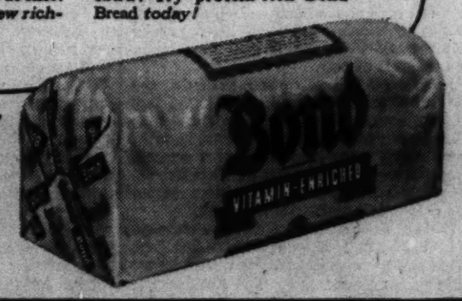


British Acclaim Results at Moscow

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Second thoughts on the Moscow conference show no appreciable lessening of enthusiasm in Great Britain for three and four-power agreements.

Closer scrutiny of the Moscow declarations only confirms the momentous nature of the decisions both for shortening the war and preparing for United Nations collaboration in peace.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, acting for Mr. Winston Churchill at question time in Commons today, refused to accede to Members' demands for a Government statement on the Moscow conference. Mr. Attlee intimated that the Prime Minister would make a statement at a time considered appropriate.

Debate Request Parried

Mr. Atlee parried another request for an immediate full-dress debate on foreign affairs. He also refused to be drawn by the suggestion that Commons should not be compelled to rely exclusively on press reports for their information on such vital issues as the Moscow conference had raised.

Meanwhile, however, there is authoritative indication here today that the first meeting of the newly formed European Advisory Commission will take place with encouraging expediency — maybe even in less than three weeks. Arrangements for housing the Commission, establishment of its permanent staff and other technical preparations are stated to be well in hand.

Commission's Status

Well-informed observers here insist the status of the European Advisory Commission and its personnel may easily be underestimated. They consider that the Commission will be in effect a United Nations general headquarters for political strategy, both now and in preparing for reconstruction.

Today there are some not unexpected reactions to Moscow enthusiasm. After one day's respite, the Communist Daily Worker is back on the job of urging a second front. Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express warned the war has not yet been won. The liberal Manchester Guardian is anxious about future frontiers and sovereignty of small nations. From some other quarters comes the query, "Is Europe's economic future being given adequate and speedy enough consideration?"

But generally speaking, the chorus of praise for the results at Moscow continues.

Of course, there are criticisms of the agreements. To many Frenchmen, Poles and people of other smaller nations here in London, there is inevitably some feeling that their national interests are in greater danger than ever of being sacrificed or encroached on.

Today's liberal News Chronicle, after lauding Moscow achievements, calls the conference's failure to refer to Russian-Polish boundaries as "one enormous omission." It also describes as a serious defect the fact that France is not included in the European Advisory Council. It claims this will cause serious dissatisfaction among all French patriots.

There is no pretence here that the problems of postwar treatment of Germany, or of war criminals, has found a clear-cut solution yet. There is still a good deal of public cynicism on both questions. Nevertheless, the move to have war criminals tried in the countries where their crimes were committed is thought to be one of the most realistic proposals yet made.

Renewed Pledge

The renewed three-power pledge that war criminals will be sought to the ends of the world is cautiously acclaimed. The majority opinion here favors either alteration of the laws of asylum or assurance that the three powers will boldly go in and fetch out the criminals, no matter where they may be hiding.

The Conservative Daily Telegraph acclaims the Moscow agreement as puncturing the Bolshevik bogey. It praises three foreign secretaries for at last throwing overboard obscurantism in international pronouncements. It says, "The most remarkable evidence that postwar international security will be collective is the understanding that from the date of any armistice, none of the Allies shall use its forces within territories of other states except as agreed mandatory of all." The law is to be law and possession is not to be nine tenths of it.

A leading editorial of The Times of London concludes that conditions for the world's future have now been laid down. "Responsibility for maintaining them rests on all three countries alike; and so long as they are maintained there need be no fears for future peace."

The Evening Standard describes the Moscow agreement as "An encircling maneuver cutting off for German leaders the prospect of a diplomatic retreat from a military fiasco. Only the most daring prophet would attempt to describe the results of such a stroke on the German will to resist. The consequences should be tumultuous. Whether they prove to be decisive in the next few months will depend on the speed of diplomatic and military pursuit agreed upon in Moscow."

Nazis Tighten Control As Austria Simmers

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Nov. 3

Caught "flatfooted" by the Moscow conference's promise to restore Austria's independence, the Nazis have clamped rigorous police control over that country to prevent disturbances and uprisings, dispatches to the Swedish press said today.

[Spokesmen for the free Austria movement said in London yesterday that hundreds of Austrian soldiers were reported to be deserting and an uprising was predicted when the Allied armies near the country's border.]

Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was said to have ordered a new contingent of SS troops rushed to Austria to reinforce the battalion already there and in many places Austrian troops had to give up their barracks to house the SS men.

China Hails Moscow Results And Seeks Far East Parley

Continued from Page 1

render and disarmament is taken as a renewal of Anglo-American promises not to rest before Japan, too, is completely defeated, while at the same time not ruling out the possibilities of later Soviet cooperation.

China Favors League

Chungking especially is satisfied about the decision to establish a general international organization for the maintenance of world peace. For the Chinese probably have been the greatest believers in the basic idea of a League of Nations even during its blackest days.

It may be predicted that when details of the Moscow resolutions become known to the general Chinese public it will be hailed as the greatest single step forward on the way to world peace made since the war began.

Chinese Hopeful

CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 3 (AP)—Chinese officials, hailing decisions of the Moscow conference, declared it must put the Japanese "in a fearful mood," but it was not believed that Japan would regard the agreement as a cause for war against Russia.

It was felt, however, that Russia showed a stronger hand than it ever had done before in signifying readiness to accept any challenge from Tokyo.

K. C. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared the Chinese were "very optimistic" over the future course of the war, and that the Moscow agreement must "put the Japanese in a fearful mood."

He said he thought that so far as the war in Europe was concerned, the Moscow conference had brought its conclusions definitely nearer.

There has been a noticeable tendency lately among those Chinese who had been clamoring for immediate large-scale action against Japan to take the overall picture into account now, and the impression was that a general offensive might be delayed.

But it was felt that some limited action might be started soon as a prelude to an all-out offensive.

Nazis Try to Smear Moscow Pacts

By Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—The Reich, unpleasantly surprised by the results of the Moscow conference, finds itself compelled to fall back upon outworn ideological phrases and cheap sneers in an endeavor to convince the depressed Germans that nothing has been changed by those deliberations.

The confusion of German inspired comment is a clear indication of the perturbation with which the conference has been received in the Wilhelmstrasse.

Description of the Declarations as "Bolshevist verbiage and American slogans which make good publicity and propaganda but not practical results," only serve to conceal the fury of Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels and associates at the success of the meeting.

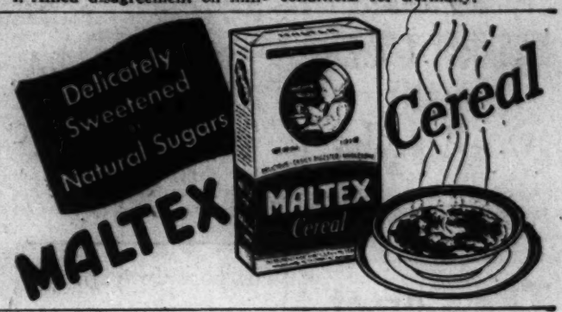
It actually means a final blow to any hopes they may have had of benefiting from misunderstandings between the U. S. S. R. and the Westerp democracies.

It is also clear that the Germans knew nothing about what was happening at Moscow and must await the comments of the British and neutral press so as to obtain material which can be the basis of new diatribes against the Allied Nations.

Meanwhile the Reich and its satellite press can only produce the old propaganda line that it is now clearer than ever that:

1. Joseph Stalin has been given a free hand in Europe.
2. Allied unity is only reached through the destruction of European unity.
3. The Allies failed to agree about the question of future frontiers and therefore didn't mention the topic.
4. Allied disagreement on military plans shows itself in no military agreement being announced.
5. The only agreement reached was on Austria and it is nonsense to announce this or any decisions regarding the future of Europe, since the Allies are now only at the gates of the continent and have yet to occupy it.

As to other deliberations, a Wilhelmstrasse commentator declared that the meeting was "quite an amusing social puzzle in so far as the delegates concerned themselves with laying down 'armistice conditions' for Germany.



Allied Pledge to Free Austria Puts Curb on Pan-Germanism

Continued from Page 1

extended beyond national boundaries into countries like the United States and Britain and called for Germans everywhere to be Germans first and always over their allegiance to any other country.

The Moscow Declaration nullifying the "Anschluss" has established a precedent for postwar decisions and indicates clearly that these "once governing superficialities" are not going to be the determining factor in the drawing of future national boundaries.

It goes without saying that the prospective restoration of Austria will set the pattern for the treatment of the Sudeten-German problem. The German-settled border regions of Czechoslovakia in the light of the Moscow Declaration cannot be expected to be left to the Reich.

American Influence

This declaration of policy may be due in some measure to the weight of American influence. It will be remembered that Hitler's occupation of Austria stirred little protest abroad. Many European countries, including Great Britain, tacitly or expressly recognized the "Anschluss" as a "natural" and therefore lawful act from the point of view of the "racial affinity" between Germany and German-speaking Austrians.

But, in contrast to European diplomacy, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has consistently refused to recognize the "Anschluss."

Restoration of Austria's independence can be regarded as the prerequisite to a Danubian federation. It would remove Slovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia from direct German influence. Moreover, the country forms the natural link between the Sudeten in the North, the Carpathian Mountains in the East, and the Balkans in the South.

Together with Czechoslovakia Austria would provide the Danubian Federation with the necessary industrial backbone and a highly developed banking and commercial apparatus.

All these problems can be solved with comparative ease now. In all countries concerned, the government is likely to be democratic, and it is improbable that the Austrians will spoil their favorable chances for the sake of their former imperial dynasty.

Resistance against the Nazis has been marked in Austria for the last two years. Recent reports disclose that Viennese workers are among the most daring and most persistent saboteurs in Hitler's workshops.

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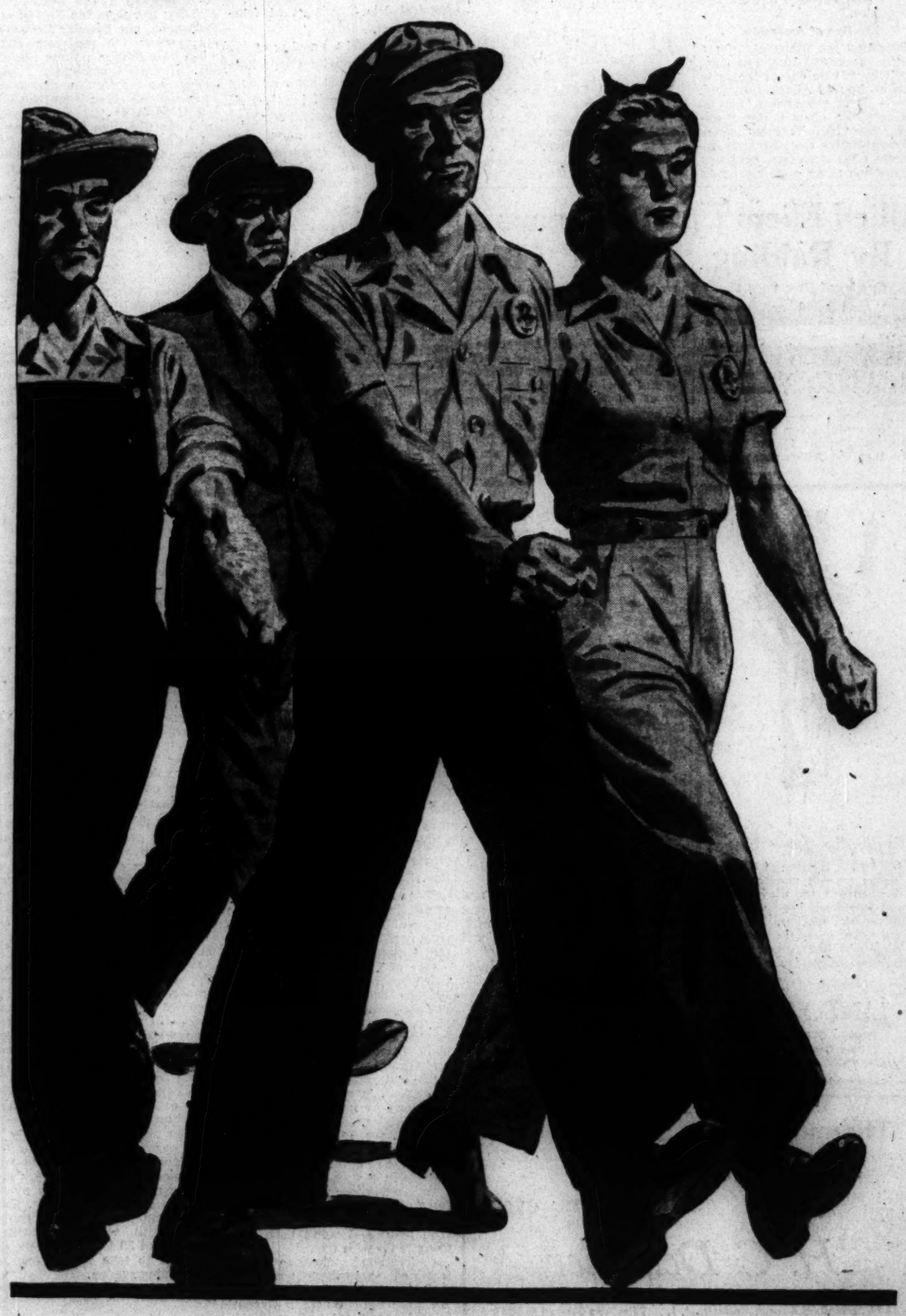

Anyone can start something.

To sprint the first lap of a championship mile—to write the first chapter of a book—to buy the first War Bond or dig the first Victory Garden—to give your best during the first part of a war, those things are easy. The flags are waving and the crowd is cheering at the start. There is a thrill about beginning.

And then what?

Then the grind begins, the wear and tear, the weariness. The runner's chest tightens and his legs drag. The writer's ideas come hard. The bond buyer feels the pinch and the gardener's hands blister. The manufacturer stares glumly at a cancelled war contract, while the worker in the plant finds the mornings cold and dark and his job suddenly monotonous.

That is the grind, the time for what the Army calls "sweating it out," the time when the quitters quit and even the champions slow down, when it is hard to hang on and keep plugging. It is the time when races—and wars—are won.

We—all of us—have been going through the grind. We have all felt the pressure. We have been disheartened by failures, angered by blunders, tired by constant effort.

Now, like a runner, we are getting our "second wind." The worst of the grind is past. Victory is ahead. We see it. We know it can be ours. We know that if we use our "second wind" with determination, nothing our enemies do can defeat us. We cannot lose now, unless we beat ourselves by easing off when the goal is in sight.

Let us pledge ourselves, now, to use our "second wind" to the utmost, to buy every Bond we can, to help on every front of the war effort, to tackle every production job as though it were the first one. Above all, let us pledge ourselves to *stay on the job*—every man and woman, every day and every hour—until we finish what we have so well started, until complete Victory is won.

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French Conditions of 1789 Recalled by Algiers Moves

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Relations between the French Committee of National Liberation and the "Consultative Assembly," which convenes in Algiers for the first time today, have been likened to those which once existed between the States-General of the French Monarchy and the Royal Government.

The French King could overrule the decisions of the States General, but the deliberative body greatly influenced the general policy of the Monarchy. And in 1789 the French Revolution grew out of the convocation of the States-General. It is a safe assumption that the voice of the new "Consultative Assembly" will also be heard and that henceforth no major political decisions will be made at Algiers against the clearly expressed wishes of the delegates.

Although its members have not been elected by popular vote but have been nominated by different groups, the new gathering represents an important step in the democratiztaion of the French regime. It will prepare the constitution of a genuine "National Assembly" which will meet after the liberation of continental France and will lay down the groundwork for the Foutrh Republic.

Differences Expected

The members of the new assembly are not likely to be mere "yes men" and to follow blindly the lead of the "Committee of Liberation." There well may be the usual bickering between government and legislature which is characteristic of democratic regimes. Yet the assembly probably will strengthen the "Committee's" position in its dealing with pro-Vichy forces in North Africa and later in France.

Opponents of the Algiers regime probably will point out that the cumulative assembly cannot be regarded as a democratic body, because its members have not been elected by popular vote but nominated by different factions, and because many French personalities have been ostracized without being heard. This criticism will come especially from some of the parliamentarians—today more than 60 French Senators and Deputies are abroad—who declare that their mandates are still valid and who resent being held aloof from actual power.

However, the new assembly is more likely to give a true picture of French public opinion, as it has developed since the defeat of France, than an assembly composed of available Senators and Deputies. The majority of the new body represents the most active and forward-looking elements of the French nation, men who in relentless struggle against the oppressors of their country have proved their devotion to the cause of freedom.

Election of Assembly

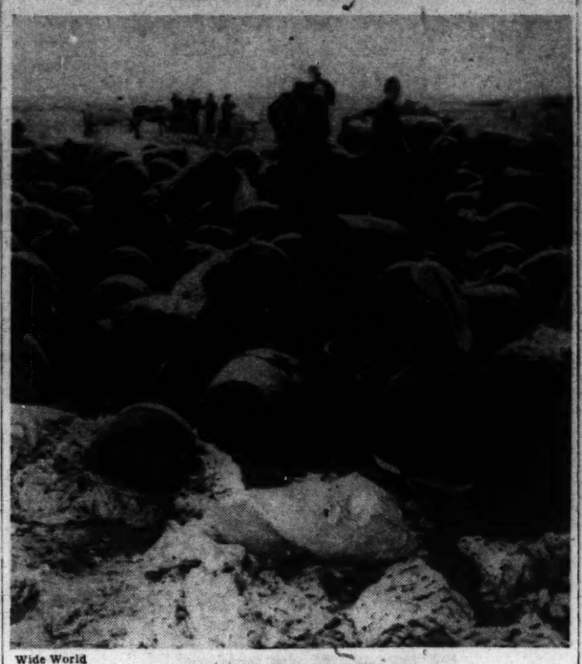
Preparing the framework for a future representative national assembly will be one of the main tasks of the new Algiers assembly. Article 20 of the decree creating the advisory council states explicity that "from its formation on, the consultative assembly will deliberate on a new law regulating the election of an assembly which will consitute a French provisional government."

The Algiers assembly also will discuss the French financial situation and it is in this matter that its powers are particularly extensive.

The "Committee" will ask the advice of the "Assembly" on the setting up of the general budget as well as on al lloans in excess of 500 million francs ($10,000,000).

If the "Assembly" disagrees with the financial dispositions of the "Committee," the French executive will have to take up the entire question again.

Italian Styles



Wide World

Italians Get Silk for Dresses

When the Germans were driven out of Foggia in Italy they burned stores of food and clothing, but they left behind thousands of parachute containers on one of the air fields, which the peasants were quick to appropriate for the silk in them. From rags and tatters to silk seems to be the thing now on the Foggia countryside.

Laval's List

Recorded by CBS

London, Nov. 3.

The British Radio broadcast in its French-language service the names and addresses of "the regional and departmental prefects of the militia who have been assigned by Pierre Laval to execute the orders of the Germans."

French Claim U. S. Prestige At Low Mark

Continued from Page 1

them 100 per cent support and 90 per cent support to the British. Our opinion of Americans has been lowered Iregret to say since the episodes centering around, first, Admiral Jean Darlan, then General Giraud.

"I have heard a member of the American Diplomatic Corps here say that we French are now only petits garcons [small boys]. That is a view that we cannot accept.

"There must be frankness between the two countries. For Frenchmen you Americans are still the Americans of 1918. But Americans no longer regard us French as the same Frenchmen of 1918. We are the same France today.

"If this paradox is recognized we can resume the friendly relationship to which we aspire. Today Frenchmen are suffering—and so we are very sensitive."

The man who said this is one of 40 representatives of the underground resistance movements in France who are to comprise nearly a half of the French provisional consultative assembly at Algiers.

This is the new advisory body for the French Committee of National Liberation of which General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle are joint Presidents.

The committee is charged with governmental responsibility for French affairs until it can hand over this to the provisional government to be established in liberated France while general elections are being held there.

The assembly itself doesn't have legislative or executive powers, but it is difficult to imagine the committee not acting on its recommendations.

In the recent establishment of the "purge commission" at Algiers they see a confession of failure to eliminate such characters. And their priority task is to cause the process to be expedited in the fastest and most uncompromising manner.

Calls Made on Giraud

This they regard as an essential deterrent to Frenchmen supporting the Vichy regime in France and thus causing the killing and imprisonment of members of movements resisting German occupation.

Two of the underground representatives whose grimly spoken views I have heard since their arrival here have already seen General Giraud.

One of them, an engineer who twice has been jailed for his resistance activities and declares himself connected with no political party, urged the General to announce over the radio his complete severance with Vichy. General Giraud refused.

"I don't speak over the radio," he replied. As a matter of fact, he has done so more than once in North Africa.

Asked for assurance that he would exert his authority in ensuring the removal of Vichy officeholders in France when the metropolitan territory was liberated by force of arms, General Giraud responded: "I am not concerned with politics—I won't have anything to do with them."

Underground spokesmen are determined that these words be proved true in actual fact. They are prepared to accept General Giraud as military Commander in Chief if he gives the public assurance that no link exists between himself and Vichy.

But they don't want him as Co-President of the French Committee of National Liberation inevitably concerned with what are basically political issues, and they want no part of him whatsoever in the political field he disavows.

Failing the assurance they insist upon, they say they must continue to view him with suspicion, and reserve judgment until fuller investigation.

These resistance men are understood to voice the view of the 40 underground delegates to the assembly as a whole.

Allied Fliers Upset Germans By Raiding 'English' Cities

Continued from Page 1

schloss than wind and weather were able to do through the centuries.

The Nazi press spoke of "cultural barbarism," but did not mention that the Leiner Castle was the heart of Hannover's antiaircraft defense.

All their hopes proved futile, however. Now Hannover is practically a heap of rubble. One of the first signs that the Allies meant business over the city was the daylight attack of July 26, when the Americans came over in groups of nine.

At a certain point they made a neat turn to the left like marching soldiers. German flak was blazing and placing its shots in a neat line as though drawn by a ruler 300 yards too low.

The Americans flew as though flak did not exist and soon there was a rustling noise and a shimmering in the sky like as hundreds of silver fish as fire bombs fluttered earthward.

Series of Warnings

On the attack on the night of Oct. 8 to 9 the German Radio gave eight warnings describing the position of Allied planes. The first warning was, "enemy planes 50 miles from Hannover." Then, "enemy planes flying toward Hannover."

Later on: "Enemy planes seem to be gathering north of Hannover." At this warning everyone made for the cellars.

Herr Lauterbacher, youngest and toughest Gauleiter in Germany, had his SS Guards standing with loaded rifles under their arms ready to shoot.

The prison on Leonhardstrasse, nicknamed "Butchers Guild Prison," where Germany's No. 1 Communist Ernst Thaelmann was imprisoned, was destroyed. Whether Herr Thaelmann was killed is unknown. He had three cells in a wing for dangerous criminals.

The cells above, below, and around him were empty. He was allowed to have visits by his wife. He had a radio loudspeaker and he could walk with one other prisoner, instead of in a column like other prisoners.

Huge Volume of Gasoline

The daily gasoline consumption of the United States Army and Navy would fill 2,765 large-size railroad tank cars.

French Assembly Voice of the People

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov. 3—Today—inaugural date of the first session of the French Provisional Consultative Assembly in Algiers—is likely to go down in history as the day when the French people spoke again. For no fewer than 40 of the 84 members of the Assembly have been smuggled out of France and they represent the underground movements, which thus are able to voice to the world in open discussion the sentiments and opinions of a nation inarticulate under the Nazi heel since June, 1940.

Hitherto, the strength of resistance movements in France, the temper of the hard-tried people there, and the political trends likely to guide France's destiny when the country is liberated have been matters of conflicting report from individuals most of whom had limited scope for nation-wide assessment before they escaped. But spokesmen extracted beneath the very hands of the Gestapo and Vichy police and brought to Algiers by devious means represent collectively 16 underground movements in France. Eight of these—organizations of the "Combat" "Liberation" type—draw support from people of all shades of political thought.

The rest of the Assembly is made up of 20 members of the French Senate or Chamber of Deputies in the last French Parliament before the fall of France, 12 representing consuls generaux in North Africa or other French overseas possessions, and 12 representatives of resistance movements outside France, French committees abroad, and organizations which rallied the French in Equatorial Africa to the Allies.

"Underground" Represented

Forty spokesmen for "Underground" France were selected by the Central Resistance Council which co-ordinates resistance there and includes representatives of reconstituted political parties. The delegates to the Algiers comprise one from the Democratic Alliance, one from the Republican Federation, one Popular Democrat representing the moderate right wing, two Radicals, three Socialists, three Communists, four spokesmen from underground trade unions—three from the Conseil Général de Travail and one from the Christian Trade Unions.

One delegate represents the Resistance Council and the remaining 24 are three each from eight major resistance groups in France.

Members of the last Senate and Chamber of Deputies before the fall of France have been selected to serve in the Algiers Assembly by such senators and deputies as are presently free outside the country. They have excluded from consideration all holders of office under the Vichy regime and all who voted for Marshal Philippe Pétain at a last meeting of the French House in 1940 unless such people had become prominent workers for French resistance. Spokesmen appointed include three Communists, five Socialists, five Radicals, and seven Mederate Right Wingers.

Proportion Same as 1936

This is the same proportion that resulted from the last French election in 1936. Former Cabinet Ministers are included and appointments still are proceeding as representatives of the metropolitan underground are arriving one by one or in small groups at Algiers.

Of 40 spokesmen for Underground France clendestinely withdrawn from the country and constituting the core of the Algiers Assembly, more than 20 smuggled out in the past fortnight are expected to take places at the opening session. They will speak on behalf of others until the latter arrive.

Representatives of the consuls généreaux—local governing bodies in North Africa—are chosen by the conseils themselves and there is to be voice for all other French colonies outside North Africa.

Outside Representatives

The 12 delegates of the outside resistance groups comprise three representatives of North African organizations of this kind, four of French Committees abroad, such as one that has been working effectively in South America, and five of persons responsible for lining up French Equatorial Africa on the Allied side.

It is not yet decided whether representatives of Underground France—many now are bearing assumed names for obvious reasons—will return to the country from which they were smuggled out after the Assembly adjourns or whether they will remain for future sessions as mouthpieces at this end of the communication lines connecting them with their "constituencies" back home.

The plan is for the Assembly to meet once every two months for an eight-day session, which can be prolonged eight more days if a two-thirds majority of the members desires such a course. This process could be repeated if transactions still were uncompleted then. About 50 to 60 members are expected to take their places at the opening session.

The powers of the consultative Assembly, as its name implies, are exclusively advisory.

In no sense is it a parliament which would have to be elected by the French people in order to be valid. But it represents a medium for expression of the largest number of French persons at the present time as guidance for the French Committee of National Liberation, doing duty as a government for French affairs until a provisional government can be established prior to the first general election in France after the country is liberated.

The Assembly owes its existence largely to the insistence of Gen. Charles de Gaulle upon the essential need for such things and it is difficult to imagine its recommendations not being acted upon in the future by the National Committee for Liberation.

As far as any group can claim to speak with the voice of France at the present time, this is it. And what the voice says is going to be heard with deep interest all over the world. Though it has no legislative or executive power, it promises to exercise immense influence on French affairs and it can call upon any member of the National Committee for a report on any special phase of the Committee's activities whenever it wishes. The first few days of the opening session are to be given over by the assembly to discussions and decisions relating to parliamentary procedure to be adopted following the traditional French pattern as closely as possible.

Election of Officers

There is also to be the election of a President and four Vice-Presidents, as well as a Committee of Procedure and Questioning of any mandates that may be challenged by representatives of the Algiers Conseils Generaux.

Meeting place for the Assembly is the Assembly Building, where financial delegations of the Algerian Conseils Généraux customarily meet. This is alongside the busy harbor, from which the picturesque city climbs up the steep hills behind.

One of the most important items for later days is debate on measures to be adopted to give expression to the people of France after that territory is freed from the Nazi grip. In this connection, it has been noted that Underground spokesmen have a collectively Leftish bias. They are expected to press strongly for immediate trial of Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, former Secretary of the Imperial Council headed by Gen. Henri Giraud, and others indicted or about to be indicted on charges of treason by collaboration with the enemy through Vichy.

On these and other matters, Underground representatives are expected to vote en bloc. Some since their arrival here have expressed themselves most bitterly on the subject of the French African regime which the National Committee has replaced and are in no mood of leniency toward some characters identified with it.

The National Committee has decided the proportion of representation on the Assembly, and although this does not suit everybody, its work is praised as being a first achievement in the way of putting the people of an occupied country behind and largely in control of a government exiled from its own shores.

The 40 Underground delegates were chosen by a central resistance council inside France, which brings together representatives of 16 Underground movements.

French Delegate Seized by Gestapo

Recorded by CBS

London, Nov. 3

A member of the resistance movement in France, who was on his way to take part in the discussions of the French "Consultative Assembly," which opens today in Algiers, has been arrested by the Gestapo, a London radiocast said.

"Algiers Radio, which gave this news, said he was one of the French Socialist Party delegates," added the radiocast.

Vichy Force Loses

PORT BOU, Spain, Nov. 3 (AP)—Pierre Laval's Vichy Government, its "punitive battalion" of Vichy police and gendarmes defeated in a battle near Annecy, was reported yesterday to have begun negotiations to reach a winter truce with French guerrilla forces.

Collaborationist newspapers in Paris, quick to pounce on any examples of Vichy's incompetence, attacked "deals" which they said Laval was trying to make with "some groups of insurgents in southeastern France."

Three Local Men Awarded Citations

Citations of New Englanders on the fighting fronts today included:

Air Medals to Lieut. Robert Francis Bergeron of Brockton, Navy bomber pilot in the Solomons area; and Lieut. James H. Smith, Jr., of South Weymouth, Mass., in command of a patrol plane which rescued seven drowned airmen in the Hawaiian area.

Soldier's Medal to Domenic A. Gilberto of Providence, R. I., a technician fourth grade, for helping to rescue a drowning soldier in "treacherous" waters.

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Selective Service Maps Plan To Get Veterans Back on Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven government agencies, the Red Cross and civic leaders of every town in the country will have a hand in returning war veterans to civilian jobs and life.

A re-employment bulletin issued by Selective Service announced plans to assign to every local draft board a re-employment committeeman who will be the veteran's "personal representative, agent, and adviser" in returning him to his old job.

In addition, the bulletin announced creation of a National Clearing House Committee, consisting of representatives from 15 organizations, and said that state and local committees now are being organized.

The function of local committees will be "to handle, as community problems, all re-employment cases that cannot be adjusted by the re-employment committeemen" attached to the draft boards.

The local committees will be composed of persons from the 15 organizations represented on the national committee and from any other groups that can help with the task. The 15 organizations are:

An Imposing List

American Farm Bureau Federation; American Federation of Labor; American Iron and Steel Institute; American Legion; Congress of Industrial Organizations; disabled American Veterans; Kiwanis International; Lions International; National Association of Manufacturers; National Exchange Club; National Grange; Rotary International; U. S. Chamber of Commerce; U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The seven government agencies which will work with Selective Service to serve returning veterans were listed in the bulletin as follows:

List of Working Agencies

Veterans' Administration — adjudicates pension claims and provides hospitalization and vocational rehabilitation in cases where disability has occurred in connection with the armed services.

U. S. Employment Service—channels employment into essential occupations and handles releases of those changing from one job to another, except for honorably-discharged veterans who have the right to their old jobs.

Veterans' Employment Service—special agency of U. S. Employment Service to work on veterans' employment problems.

Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Division of the Federal Security Agency — vocational training of veterans who do not come under jurisdiction of veterans' administration.

Civil Service Commission — serves veterans who want civil service positions.

Army Emergency Relief—temporary financial relief to soldiers and their dependents.

United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin—will undertake to provide records of courses taken by military personnel while in service, for submission to civilian educational institutions and employers.

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Army Gadget Filters Tank Din

Electro-Voice Microphones

Differential Microphone Permits Easy Conversation

The "lip" microphone adopted by the United States Army filters much of the noise reverberating inside a moving tank and permits the operator to get his message to other members of the crew without shouting. It is small enough to fit tight! yagainst the sender's lips under a gas mask.

'Lip' Microphone Aids Talking in Tanks

By Dorothy Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—If you've ever tried to make yourself heard over a telephone while a subway train thunders by, or while a boat whistles, or even when the baby is crying, you can understand what the Armed Forces are up against when they set up communications inside a moving tank. Ordinary shouting is of no use. And the usual microphone placed in such a spot picks up nearly as much ambient noise as it does voice, so that the more you amplify the voice, the louder you make the already terrific noise.

But now the Armed Forces have an instrument that takes care of all this. It's a lip microphone called "the differential" that is capable of selecting the voice and rejecting almost all of the noise. Using it, men inside a moving tank can talk to each other, something not possible before when the usual method of communication was a kick on the shoulder. The United States Army recently standardized this microphone for ground use.

It didn't come out of one of the big research laboratories as one would expect. Its development started with one of those lunch table conversations that drive waitresses to distraction because the lunchers get so absorbed in table-cloth diagrams that they forget to order the dessert.

The conversationalists at this table were two men whose acquaintance started in their amateur radio days.

Interchange of Ideas

One was F. Cheney Keeksley, advertising manager of QST, organ of the American Radio Relay League. The other was Albert R. Kahn who was then manufacturing microphones for civilian use in a small factory here. Mr. Kahn's chief problem at the moment was how to interest the Armed Forces in his product, for it was difficult at that time for a small, highly specialized concern to get contracts when the Government was giving its orders to the large manufacturers which had big production lines all ready to go.

But at the moment of this luncheon Mr. Kahn wasn't thinking about business; he was just enjoying an exchange of ideas with his friend. Mr. Beekley had one idea in particular that he had been playing around with. It was for a new type of microphone. He had spoken of it to one of the engineers on the magazine staff, but had received a comment that put him in his place as an advertising manager. The advertising department isn't supposed to get technical.

But Mr. Kahn was open-minded. As his friend said later, "Al didn't say, 'well, it's interesting, but if it were practical one of the big laboratories like A. T. & T. would have developed it long before this.'" Instead, Al perked up and said he would see what he could do with it. He was particularly interested because he had learned some time before, through conversation with another friend of amateur radio days, now Lieut. Col. W. F. Soules of the Signal Corps, that the Army was in great need of a better microphone for use in tanks.

Home-Built Equipment

So Mr. Kahn went home to his small laboratory with its home-built testing equipment and talked the matter over with the laboratory's one-man staff, Louis Burroughs. The two of them put in some strenuous nights in a concentrated effort to develop the idea along the lines of military needs.

Knowing Army requirements, Mr. Kahn realized it was necessary to get a microphone that would not only convey voice with a minimum of ambient noise, but one which would be small enough to fit under a gas mask and dust respirator and would leave the user's hands free. What's more, it had to be designed so that not one screw of existing military equipment would have to be changed for its use.

The microphone which finally came from the Electro-Voice laboratory is about one inch square and weighs only 1¾ ounces, strap, cable, and plug included. It is suspended over the upper lip from the ears like spectacles, and looks like a small mustache.

How does it operate? The designers explain that it is essentially two microphones in one, the microphones being placed back to back. Only one element admits speech, but both of them admit noise in what the technicians call "opposing phase." This results in cancellation of the unwanted clamor. Noise is used to silence noise much as a second forest fire is used to stop one already raging.

In actual field tests it has been found that by using this new type of microphone men in tanks can communicate not only with headquarters but with each other, whereas before their shouts were completely lost in the din.

It took some time to convince the Army that it was worth investigating. The Canadian Army standardized a hand-held version of it after a brief demonstration. Meantime, the American Army put it to tests. The Fort Monmouth Signal Corps laboratory furnished valuable aid as consultants, assisting in the laboratory development work that went on at Electro-Voice. Then came a day when the Fort Monmouth officers decided to send it to Cruft Laboratory at Harvard University for still more tests, and the three men responsible for it, with not a single college degree among them, were a little bit awed. But the midget microphone came through with a fine recommendation.

There was a good deal more negotiation with Washington but now the Armed Forces want so many microphones that its manufacturer has had to rent a much bigger factory. Other manufacturers, too, are getting contracts for the little microphone that started its army life on a tablecloth. Its postwar career, adapted to as yet unexplored civilian uses, will make another story.

Airline Promotions

Promotions of three Northeast Airlines officials today were announced in Boston by Samuel J. Solomon, president of the company. John T. Griffin was named Operations Manager for both the Atlantic and commercial divisions of the company. Howard D. Ingalls was advanced to Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, and John A. Reece was named Director of the Pilot Training Division at Burlington, Vt.

Winning War and Peace Called Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Warning that if the United States and Great Britain "persist in separating the making of the peace from the making of the war" World War II "will end as the last war ended," was sounded here last night by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress. Mr. MacLeish set forth his views in an address prepared for delivery before the Sinai Temple Forum.

The distinction between the two tasks is a false distinction, said Mr. MacLeish, and it "rests upon a misreading of the lesson of the last war and a misconception of the nature of the war in which we are now engaged." He said that the distinction "now dominates British official thinking and has increasing influence over our own."

Mr. MacLeish said that the "appeal to experience" which takes the line that the peace must be kept out of the war and the war out of the peace is misleading.

"I submit," he said, "that the lesson of World War I is precisely that if you attempt to win the war first and the peace afterward you will win neither. I submit that the one great mistake of Wilson's magnificent leadership was precisely that he attempted, as we are now attempting, to win the war first, believing, as we apparently believe, that he could sit down at a table when the war was over and construct the peace.

"The tragedy of our time is the re-enactment in so short a space not of the suffering only but of the hopes of men. What we hoped for in the other war was what we hope from this. Our aim then, like our aim now, was to give ourselves and our children at least a reasonable assurance that we and they could live our lives free of the fear of this terrible, this unspeakable, thing. Whatever else our purpose may have been, that was our central purpose."

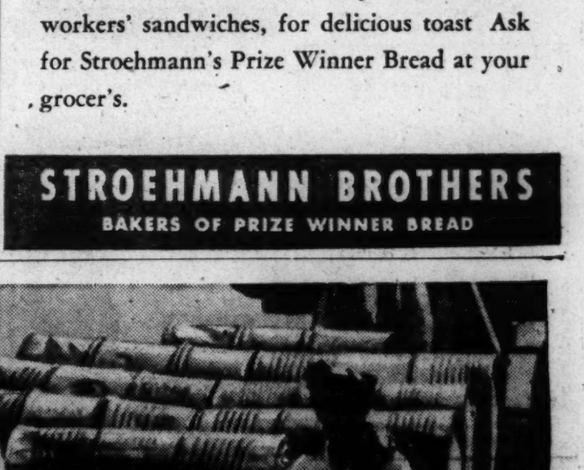
Mr. MacLeish pointed out that "there is more for us to draw from the record of 1918 than the lesson that you cannot win the war first and the peace afterward.

"There is also the affirmative proof," he said, "that if the peace and war are made together as parts of a common action, if the relation of the peace to the war is recognized and admitted, both can be won.

"What the final answer to that question wil be no living man can know. But of one answer even the living can be certain. We cannot win this war in the political and moral field unless the war is fought there. But to fight the war there means to fight the war there. It does not mean, if the tragedy of 1918 has any significance, to fight the war as a purely military operation, leaving the moral and political issues for the council table of a conference on the peace.

"No conference, no treaty of peace, can restore, by articles of agreement, the authority of a moral order. Only a great and overwhelming affirmation of the faith of mankind, of the conscience of humanity, can give force and power to belief. This war, drawing as it does upon the whole strength, the whole vitality, of the people can be such an affirmation. But it can be an affirmation of belief only if belief is put in issues."

STROEHMANN'S PRIZE WINNER



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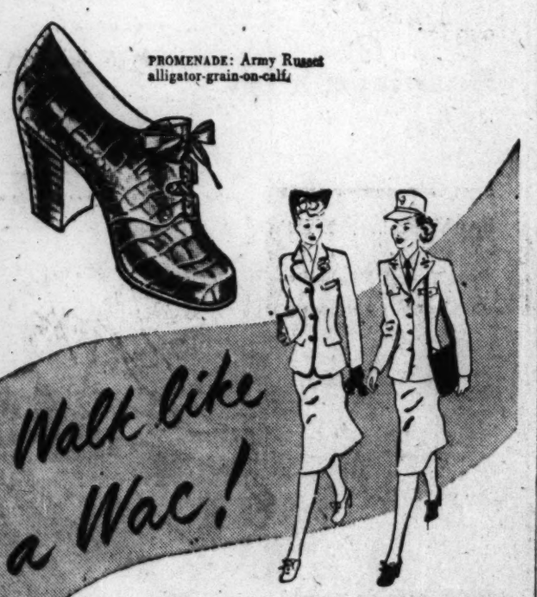

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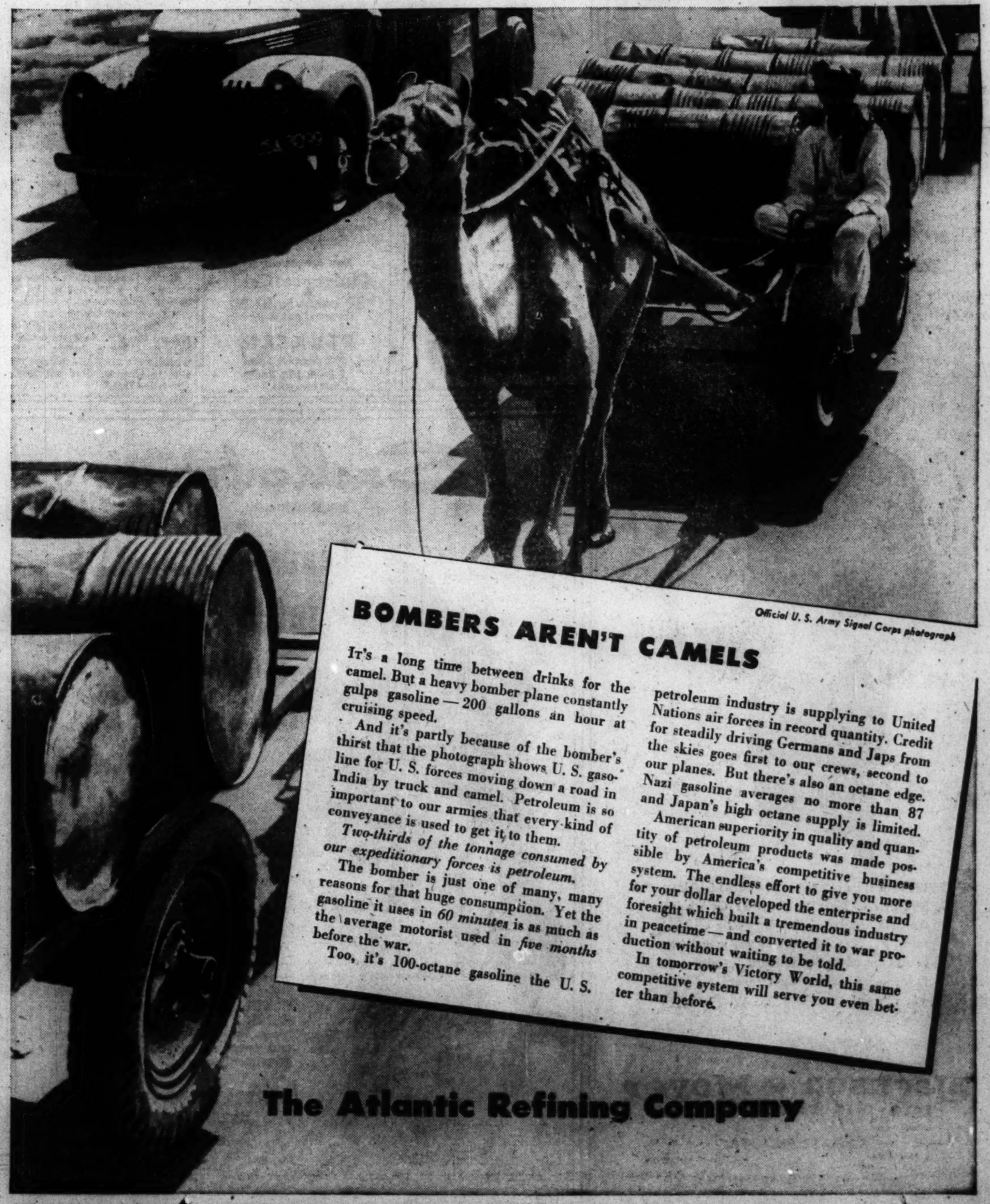

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps photograph

BOMBERS AREN'T CAMELS

It's a long time between drinks for the camel. But a heavy bomber plane constantly gulps gasoline — 200 gallons an hour at cruising speed.

And it's partly because of the bomber's thirst that the photograph shows U. S. gasoline for U. S. forces moving down a road in India by truck and camel. Petroleum is so important to our armies that every kind of conveyance is used to get it to them.

Two-thirds of the tonnage consumed by our expeditionary forces is petroleum.

The bomber is just one of many, many reasons for that huge consumption. Yet the gasoline it uses in *60 minutes* is as much as the average motorist used in *five months* before the war.

Too, it's 100-octane gasoline the U. S. petroleum industry is supplying to United Nations air forces in record quantity. Credit for steadily driving Germans and Japs from the skies goes first to our crews, second to our planes. But there's also an octane edge. Nazi gasoline averages no more than 87 and Japan's high octane supply is limited.

American superiority in quality and quantity of petroleum products was made possible by America's competitive business system. The endless effort to give you more for your dollar developed the enterprise and foresight which built a tremendous industry in peacetime — and converted it to war production without waiting to be told.

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Spouse Owns Wife's Savings: Britain Stirred by Court Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—The legal position and economic status of 10,000,000 British wives is being discussed here more widely than ever before, in view of a decision by the Court of Appeal judges recently that a wife's savings from her housekeeping belong to her husband.

Although housewives are the only large section of the community not legally entitled to be paid for their services, and although women's organizations for years have been trying to amend the law, the legal inequalities have not hitherto received wide general attention because money matters in the majority of cases have been settled harmoniously by mutual compromise between husband and wife.

It took such a case of glaring injustice as recently was brought before the Court of Appeal to arouse public feeling.

County Court Upheld

After a two-hour session in which five women lawyers battled in an appeal to the court for justice for married women, Lord Justices Scott, Goddard, and Luxmoore upheld the decision of the Oxford County Court that £103 saved by Mrs. Dorothy Blackwell out of her housekeeping money during 10 years of married life belonged to her husband from whom she was separated in 1941. This is the legal position, despite the fact that Mrs. Blackwell saved this money—some of it through letting rooms for five years—for the education of her child.

Housewives in many parts of Britain now are campaigning for alteration of the Married Women's Property Act of 1882, under which the ruling was given. Dr. Edith Summerskill, M. P., on behalf of the Married Women's Association, has written to Attorney General Sir Donald Somervell requesting him to receive a deputation. The association is urging supporters to approach members of Parliament to get them to write to the Attorney General. An appeal to the House of Lords also is being considered.

The other side of the question was brought out at the trial by justices who defended the husband.

Hypothetical Case

A hypothetical case cited in his defense was, "If the husband gives his wife £5 weekly and she wants to save it all and puts it in the bank, is the husband to go short of food while she builds up a banking account?" If the husband wanted roast beef for dinner, for example, his wife could say, "I shall get corned beef and put the balance in the bank."

The woman barrister, in reply, said housekeeping was a skilled occupation. Even if the wife saved only 2s. or 3s weekly, she used her talent and industry to do it and is entitled to keep the money.

Wider issues of the position caused as a result of the Court of Appeal ruling are described by Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Vice-President of the Liberal Party and a worker for women's rights for half a century, as "monstrous."

"Is it just that a woman doing highly skilled domestic work should be rewarded only with board, lodging, and clothing merely because she is doing work as a wife?" she asks. "Is it right she should be the only person in the country who is entirely dependent upon someone else's generosity?

"The position of women in any state," Mrs. Ashby says, "is a very good index to the condition of civilization that state has attained. A woman should be regarded as a complete individual in herself She should be paid according to her work and not according to her sex. The remaining legal disabilities operating against her must be removed," Mrs. Ashby concludes.

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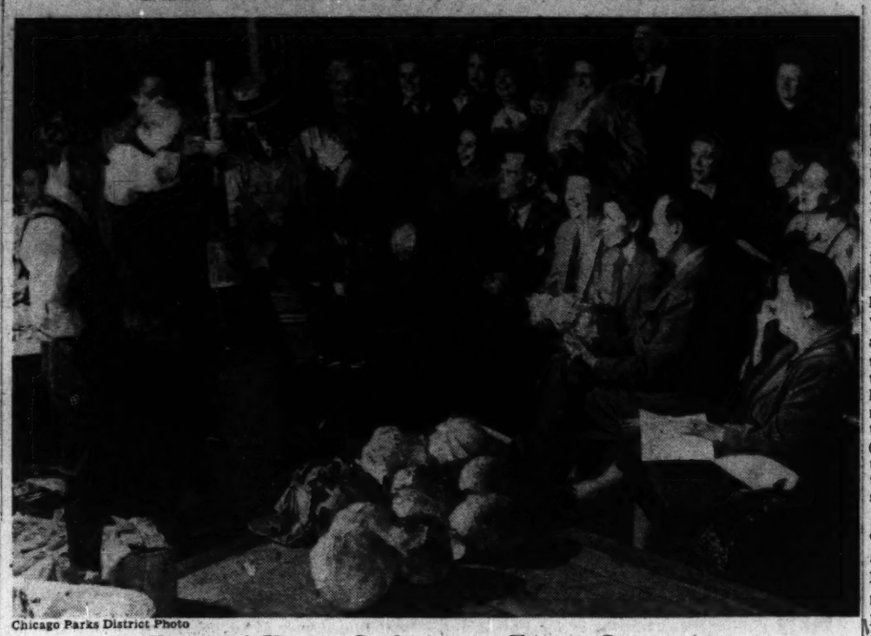

Chicago Parks District Photo

Climax of Victory Gardening in Chicago Community

'Kraut' Aids Neighborliness And Builds Patriotic Morale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—After all, there's nothing like a good sauerkraut bee to promote neighborliness and wartime morale, says members of a victory garden group who tried it here the other night. It was wonderful, they said.

Big city folk are inclined to live for themselves, not even bowing to their neighbors. Not so the people in the Sauganash community who gardened together all summer and now have made sauerkraut together in a park fieldhouse in their neighborhood. So friendly have they all become that they are now planning sauerkraut dinners, to be held when their homemade (or should we say parkmade) product ripens. They expect to pool their ration points and get the spareribs to go with it.

The sauerkraut jamboree was a climax of the summer gardening activities. It was initiated by Johi Kreutzer, comunity garden chairman, who belonged to a pre-Pearl Harbor garden club that had been in the habit of preserving its cabbage crop in the form of kraut. He and other experienced members offered their services to the newer victory gardeners.

M. J. Gart, wearing a battered straw hat which had helped him through many an hour of gardening, presided at the three-blade shredder, an efficient if old-fashioned tool. Mr. Kreutzer pounded the shredded cabbage with a big masher, and prepared the brine. Gardeners handed up their pet cabbages as needed.

The Chicago Park Board gave its hearty support to the neighborhood jamboree. The German origin of sauerkraut did not disturb the park authorities in the least. Said one of them:

"We consider this a fine example of neighborhood enterprise in conserving food in wartime. These people not only grew the cabbages but they have seen to it that their produce is conserved for the winter. This is a patriotic project."

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Patch-Pocket Ban Rescinded by WPB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The War Production Board lifted the ban on patch pockets in men's wool garments Nov. 1 to conserve lining materials which are in short supply.

It was explained that full or half linings are unnecessary in men's coats, which can be finished in what the industry calls "skeleton trim" if patch pockets are used.

The ban against flops on pockets, on all except cossack jackets and lumber jackets, was continued. Sleeve cuffs will be permitted on boys' outer wear and mackinaws, to allow lengthening sleeves for growing boys.

The order also permits adding an inch to the in-seam length of cotton and rayon trousers to compensate for laundry shrinkage.

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Wallace Warns C. I. O. Parley Labor and Farmers Must Unite

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, told the Congress of Industrial Organizations convention here today that fulfillment of "the century of the common man" depends on co-operation between labor and farmers.

Warning them to unite, he declared, "both farmers and workers must remember that their incomes today are almost certainly greater than they will be three or four years from now."

Mr. Wallace continued that "selfish interests with large capital reserves are ready to buy in at panic prices our mines, our factories and our farms."

He attempted to show the economic identity of factory and farm producers, particularly to prevent recurrence of a postwar scarcity economy. In this, the Vice-President indicated, Government should take a major role.

"No selfish, no false economy," Mr. Wallace urged, should be allowed to destroy Government agencies needed to cushion the shock of demobilization.

He said:

"The test of any balanced dollar budget is its ability to prevent the insolvency of misery and chaos. No balanced dollar budget can keep any balance if it means a naked and helpless national government telling all to save themselves who can."

Lists Six "Duties"

Mr. Wallace listed these "six duties" of the farmer and the worker:

1.To his country: Lobbies in Washington are not enough, he warned; the real duty is to promote the general welfare and participate in government.

2. To the consumer: Labor and agriculture must not enter into unholy alliances with capital to loot the consumer's pocket.

3. To the fighters: Mr. Wallace argued the debt to them could be best paid by a better postwar world. "We must not permit emotion to blow off like whistles on Armistice Day."

4. To capital: Business and industry require a just return.

5. To white collar workers: They must not become "the forgotten man."

6. To themselves: The farmer and worker must beware not only the demagogue, but the "honest, sincere leader who blindly fights for special privilege."

Mr. Wallace was enthusiastically received by a convention that has shown signs of coolness to Mr. Roosevelt.

Backs Rail-Coal Pay Rises

The convention today put itself squarely behind the wage demands of the rail men and coal miners in a proposed new three-way drive for "a realistic revision of the outworn national wage policy."

The convention's demand for higher wages, to be achieved without strikes, is coupled with a movement to scrap the "Little Steel Formula."

The C. I. O. in effect invites the American Federation of Labor, with which the coal miners are aligned, and the independent railway brotherhoods to make common cause in a labor coalition for higher wages.

A specially summoned emergency meeting of the C. I. O. executive leadership drafted the resolutions which were unanimously passed yesterday following the strongest speeches of the convention.

The C. I. O. announced support of the "just demands" of the rail workers, who are taking a strike vote, and the coal miners, who are on strike, but pledged against strikes itself.

The C. I. O. resolution charged economic discrimination against labor.

"On the one hand wages have been subjected to severe limitation," the solution charged, "on the other hand Congress has refused to enact a tax bill calculated to curb war profits and to call upon the corporations and those of high income to make their proper contribution to the cost of the war, and has sabotaged the Administration's agricultural program."

Congress now threatens the subsidy program, the resolution added, while "the roll-back of prices has not been fulfilled."

Those hearing the speeches and observing the temper of heretofore friendly New Deal leaders here can have no doubt that the Administration has a serious revolt on its hands.

Intimates Strikes

C. I. O. President, Philip Murray, warned that he might be unable to head off local stoppages of work if labor wasn't given "a reasonable fair deal."

Mr. Murray is President of the United Steel Workers, which is understood to be preparing to reopen its wage agreements with the United States Steel Corporation. As other C. I. O. contracts come up for renewal, they are expected to follow suit.

Last night, in an "Army Night" address, Mr. Murray reiterated his anti-strike pledge.

"The workers of America give our solemn pledge," he said, in an address beamed to the Army, "that so long as there is breath in our bodies, so long as God gives us strength, we shall not fail you. We shall take our places in our factories, at our machines. We shall labor as many hours as may be needed. We shall not strike. We shall not indulge in inexcusable absenteeism. We shall buy War Bonds to the utmost possible extent."

The convention hailed "the inspiring decisions of the historic Moscow Conference" and representatives pledged "all our strength" to support the agreement. Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy leadership was strongly indorsed.

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Meat Rationing in Australia Helps to Feed U. S. Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 3—President Roosevelt's announcement that the United States is receiving from Australia enough beef and veal to feed practically all American troops based on Australia came on the eve of Australia's new meat rationing regulations.

Faced with meat rations reduced by half the prewar rate of consumption, Australians needed some such assurance that the sacrifice would be worth while.

In Mr. Roosevelt's statement they read both an explanation of why they are faced with a shorter meat ration and assurance that what they are asked to do without would be used where it is most needed.

From Jan. 1 the meat ration will be 2¼ pounds weight weekly for adults and 18 ounces for children under nine years.

Prewar Australia produced annually about 950,000 tons of meat, of which 700,000 tons were consumed here. Now because wartime industrial activity has put up the people's spending power, civilian demands alone have risen to 900,000 tons—only 50,000 tons short of the total prewar production.

Australia's over-all meat requirements for the next 12 months are something like 1,400,000 tons.

Australia's present meat production goal for 1944 has been fixed at 1,180,000 tons. Hence the 40 to 50 per cent cut in civilian consumption at which rationing aims.

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Use of Old Tire Carcasses For Shoe Soles Predicted

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The use of old tire carcasses for shoe soles was predicted yesterday by Henry M. Spelman Jr., chief of the leather products and shoe section of the Office of Civilian Requirements.

Mr. Spellman said that shortages of leather and manpower indicated that fewer shoes would be produced for civilians in 1944 "unless the supply situation changes materially."

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Elections at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York—Republican Joe R. Hanley elected Lieutenant Governor over William N. Haskell, Democratic and American Labor nominee. Former Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio elected to 14-year term as a State Supreme Court Justice.

New Jersey—Former Senator Walter E. Edge, Republican, elected Governor over Democrat Vincent J. Murphy.

Kentucky—Democrat J. Lyter Donaldson leading Republican Simeon Willis for Governorship.

Philadelphia—Republican Bernard Samuel returned as Mayor over former Ambassador William C. Bullitt, Democrat.

Detroit—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries re-elected over Frank Fitzgerald in nonpartisan election.

Virginia—Democrats won local contests.

San Francisco—Roger D. Lapham won nonpartisan race for Mayor.

Ohio—Mayor Frank J. Lausche, Democrat, re-elected in Cleveland. James A. Rhodes, Republican, elected Mayor of Columbus. S. Robert Weirich, Republican, re-elected Mayor of Massilon over "General" Jacob S. Coxey, Democrat.

Mississippi—State-wide slate of Democrats elected without contest, headed by Governor-designate Thomas L. Bailey.

Connecticut—William H. Mortensen, Republican, elected Mayor of Hartford. Casper McLevy, Socialist, won sixth term as Mayor of Bridgeport.

Glass Leads Senate Drive In Aid of Moscow Pacts

Continued from Page 1

undertakings to which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, pledged the United States in his momentous meeting with the representatives of Russia, Britain, and China.

Further impetus to the adoption of a resolution which would embrace the language of the Moscow agreements came today from Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee. Senator Stewart introduced a declaration embodying the whole seven points of the peace plan as envisaged by the conference of the Foreign Secretaries. He offered it as a substitute for all of the other proposed Senate expressions on postwar foreign policy.

It was Senator Stewart's contention that the pact of Moscow embodies exactly the same principles desired by the sponsors of the different resolutions which had been advanced. He hailed the work of the Moscow meeting as a great diplomatic achievement.

Under the new proposal the Connally resolution would be allowed to stand as it is and clauses four and five of the "joint four-power declaration" would be made a part of it as follows:

"Resolved, that they (the governments: the United States, United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China) recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations."

Strong Support Seen

While a formal statement has not yet come from Senators Joseph Ball (R), of Minnesota; Harold Burton (R), of Ohio; Carl Hatch (D), of New Mexico; Lister Hill (D), of Alabama, and the other B2H2 backers, there need be no doubt that they would be entirely willing to withdraw their advocacy of the strengthening Pepper amendment and give their united support to the proposed Connally - Moscow resolution.

Already Senator Downey has indicated his willingness to hold back his own resolution which, embracing the heart of the Moscow agreements, he was ready to introduce yesterday as a substitute for the Connally wording. The Downey substitute was as follows:

"Resolved, that the Senate approves the findings and declarations of the Moscow conference and recommends that these findings and declarations be made the basis of a treaty or treaties between the United States and such nations as the President may deem advisable."

Actually Senator Downey has not introduced his resolution. He is holding it in reserve awaiting the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee on the proposal to embody verbatim in its own resolution clauses four and five of the pact of Moscow.

The arguments which have been put to Chairman Connally in behalf of the new proposal is that it preserves intact the existing resolution, it adds only what Senator Connally, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan and others says the Connally resolution authorizes, and it would give to the world prompt and resounding assurance that what Secretary Hull did at Moscow has the united support of the American Government.

This kind of specific and forthright indorsement of the Moscow agreements received valuable backing today in a statement issued by Senator Glass in which he announced that even if he is unable to get to the Senate to vote, he will be paired for the strongest resolution which comes before the Upper House.

Senator Glass in his statement, presented to the Senators from his office in the Capitol, said:

"Having long been an advocate of the League of Nations and the World Court and having in fact resigned as Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of the late Woodrow Wilson in order to participate in the fight for this country's entrance into those two great peace institutions, many of my friends in Virginia and throughout the nation have inquired of me as to my position in connection with the pending resolutions in the United States Senate and my views with reference to international co-operation to prevent war and maintain security after the conclusion of the present conflict.

"Because I think these genuine friends of world peace are entitled to know exactly where I stand, I wish to reassure them that I stand now where I have always stood, without quibble or equivocation, behind a league of nations with power to prevent war and enforce peace.

"It is my firm conviction that if we entered the League of Nations and the World Court, the horrendous nightmare through which we are now passing might have been averted.

"While that may be a doubtful proposition, there can be no debate about the fact that our policy of having made a separate peace and withdrawn into selfish isolation did produce just what we and the world are now getting.

Hails Moscow Results

"Along with lovers of peace throughout the world, I hail the result of the Moscow Conference which, if language means anything, plainly proposes a league to maintain peace after the war.

"For the reason that not only we, through our representative to the conference, Mr. Hull, but the three great powers with whom we are associated, have acceded in clearest words to this principle, it would be my opinion that, instead of any one of the pending resolutions now before the Senate, the Senate might well see fit to indorse specifically the language of the Moscow Conference."

Senator Glass then quoted Article 4 of the Joint Four-Nation Declaration at Moscow. He went on:

"To this end, and although I shall not be able to participate in the debate and may not be strong enough to get to the Senate floor for the vote, I have instructed that I be paired, first, in favor of the Moscow declaration, and, if that should not prevail, for the strongest resolution that can be obtained for the principle of an international organization to prevent war and safeguard peace."

Life Expectancy Is Found Growing

WATERVILLE, Maine, Nov. 3 (AP)—Extension of the expectancy of life of the newborn child from about 30 to 35 years in the days of the Revolution to about 65 at present "may be expected to be continued to 75 or more in the future," Dr. Vlado A. Getting, Massachusetts Public Health Commissioner, said here today.

Dr. Getting spoke at the Maine State Conference of Social Welfare. He attributed the extension of longevity to improved medical standards.

G. O. P. Victory at Polls Hailed as 1944 Augury

Continued from Page 1

Bernard Samuel, Republican, was elected over William C. Bullitt, Democrat.

4. Hartford, Conn., the State's largest city, elected a Republican mayor for the first time since the New Deal sweep of 1932, putting State Senator William H. Mortensen in office by a close margin of 2,300 votes.

7. Democrats and organized labor backed Frank Fitzgerald for Mayor of Detroit, and lost. Mayor Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., had 188,338 votes to 166,256 for Mr. Fitzgerald with all but 57 of 1,057 precincts reported.

In Kentucky, the Democrats had more than presidential hopes at stake, since Senate Majority Leader Alben Barkley must stand for re-election next year. Senator Barkley was in there at the finish, pitching for Mr. Donaldson and he himself made President Roosevelt the issue.

Defeat of Mr. Donaldson, Senator Barkley told Kentucky voters, would be tantamount to repudiation of the Roosevelt war program.

The strengthening of the Republican position in New York State and the assurance now that Governor Dewey would not be faced with the prospect of having to turn the State over to a Democratic Lieutenant Governor has brought speculation as to whether Mr. Dewey now will be more responsive to or indeed more active in, the preconvention presidential picture. He has given no sign that he will. He hailed the New York returns as "a vote of confidence in the State Administration" but gave no indication the election of Mr. Hanley would affect his reiterated declaration that he intended to serve out his full term of four years.

At no point was there any evidence from which the Democrats could extract any balm from yesterday's voting.

At no point on the national level did there seem to be any political prosperity for the Democratic Party.

The fairest conclusion seems to be that the New Deal-Democratic coalition no longer can win without Franklin D. Roosevelt on the ticket and it now remains to be proved whether the New Deal-Democratic coalition can win with Mr. Roosevelt on the ticket.

No objective correspondent will give a dogmatic answer to that more fundamental political question. There are too many imponderables in the equation—and the equation of who will run against him next year, remains to be stated.

Wendell L. Willkie appraised yesterday's outcome in these words:

"Returns from New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Philadelphia and other places all point one way. The country is tired—very tired—of the present national Administration."

Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, hailed the returns as showing that "the light of the New Deal has flickered out." He predicted voters next year will elect a Republican President and Congress to get the country "back on the American road."

"Our people are . . . tired of the confusion, the battles for power in Washington, and the playing of politics with the war machinery," he contended. "Today they have said so in unmistakable terms. State after state has now rebuffed the New Deal and its coattail riders.

"The trend that began in 1938 has carried full swing into 1943, and next year will remove the New Deal bureaucracy and waste from our national life."

New Wesleyan Treasurer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 3—George B. Thurston of Syracuse, N. Y., has been elected full-time treasurer of Wesleyan University, according to announcement in the October issue of the Wesleyan University Alumnus. Mr. Thurston was formerly business supervisor of Syracuse University.

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The Home Forum

Our Greatest Need

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT IS man's greatest need?" was a question recently given to a group of learned men to answer on the radio. During the discussion one professor said that he considered stabilized health to be the most urgent need. Another felt freedom from want and distress to be of vital importance. Others reasoned that social reforms were the requirements most essential to humanity's happiness and well-being. One and all appeared to entertain only material means and methods by which to meet these various human needs. However, they all agreed that no merely human method could promise sure alleviation of suffering, freedom from want or unhappiness, or give the measure of success and prosperity desired by individuals.

* * *

Yet, within reach of all is the simple, direct solution to our problems. Unheeded by the majority, perhaps the very simplicity of its comprehensive meaning has hidden its availability from those who have long thought of religion as creed and dogma, and not as a practical, everyday living of the truth that makes men free. Christ Jesus set forth our greatest need in these words (Matthew 6:33): "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness." That is our most urgent need, to seek and find the kingdom of God through spiritual, not material, thinking. Then comes the reward: "and all these things shall be added unto you." All good things—health, freedom, joy, and true prosperity—follow as the result of our learning to know God as He really is, and to think those true, spiritual thoughts which come from God, good. In so doing we are separated from the suffering and difficulties which material, limited thinking imposes upon those who ignorantly or otherwise indulge in it.

Now, the Master's words imply definite action—seeking—on the part of each individual, if he would possess what he truly needs. How can we set about seeking and finding God and our rich inheritance of good?

The teachings of Christian Science are bringing to eager multitudes the message of God's presence everywhere, of His all-power—greater far than evil's pretence to power. Christian Science points the way by which man is found in God's likeness, already and always perfect and joyous, unhindered and unfettered by physical fears and sufferings. It leads us to find our present oneness with this God of all good, and reveals to our waiting thought the truth that God's perfect, unspoiled creation need only be accepted in individual consciousness for abundant blessings to flow into experience.

With a confidence based on the tested veracity of her words, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 490): "Human theories are helpless to make man harmonious or immortal, since he is so already, according to Christian Science. Our only need is to know this and reduce to practice the real man's divine Principle, Love."

This search to find man "harmonious or immortal" is therefore a spiritual quest. It requires a consistent turning to the spiritual fact of man's true being as the son of God, the expression of perfection now, not at some future time. In this process all unkind, critical, limiting thoughts about ourselves and our fellow men must be cast out to make room for the pure, uplifting, spiritual view of God and man which leads only to good results—renewed strength, health, and happiness.

* * *

As thought awakens to behold and accept the understanding that harmony is present wherever we are, because man's oneness with God has never been interrupted, wonderful things take place in our experience. The writer remembers such an occasion. As a young girl she turned constantly to the Christian Science textbook for enlightenment and for the confirmation that God was, in reality, her Father, from whom boundless harmony proceeded. As the light of spiritual understanding began to dawn upon her thought, she was freed from a hereditary disease. Stoutly she had held to the divine fact of her sonship with God alone. Thought thus purified was enabled to accept the freedom and joy natural to the children of God. She had proved the truth of John's statement (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God."

With what tender assurance Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Under Trees in Rain

Speak to this thing of wood, this pencil, make it write
Words, words with music, that on some bitter night
There may be poetry and, saying it, I'll see
Birch leaves a-quiver and a shagbark tree,
And dark little twiglets each running to a leaf;
An intricate network made plainer by this brief
Sweet autumn rain all redolent with sassafras
And apples buried in the grass.
You were a tree once, pencil—write a story,
Or put into poetry this moment's glory.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BOY PLAYING A GUITAR": *A Drawing by Murillo*

BARTOLOMÉ ESTÉBAN MURILLO (1617-1682) painted pictures of two types—children of the streets of Seville, and dramatic, devotional compositions. The latter gained for him great popularity in his day and established his position in the history of Spanish painting.

The paintings of genre by Murillo are observations of daily life in provincial Spain whence he had come. Velazquez, too, had painted genre, and another Spaniard, yet to be born, was to record his observations of daily scenes in Spain. But Murillo was too gentle, too peaceful, too uncritical a man to introduce the harshness of Goya. The beggar boys of Andalusia were portrayed in a kindly and picturesque manner.

"Boy Playing a Guitar" seems to have been struck off with a swift and eager brush. The vivid indications and the accentuations of certain details of form recall Manet. Perhaps that comparison should be put in reverse, for Manet appreciated Goya, who in turn looked back to the tradition established by his forebears.

D. A.

Nothing But Spanish Was Spoken

MONTEVIDEO, a city of white, gleaming against the blue sea. They call that sea the estuary of the River de la Plata, but so broad it is, where river and ocean meet, that who can tell where river ends and ocean begins? Limitless is that blue horizon, and wonderful are that city's beaches, playgrounds for half a million people. We were loath to leave. What alert and wide-awake people these Uruguayans were! They are dynamic, and in their energy is something crisp and fine. . . .

Only a hundred miles to the west, and where the La Plata narrows to a mere thirty miles in width, we crossed by steamer into Argentina and her superb metropolis, Buenos Aires, more populous even than two-millioned Rio de Janeiro. Let me tell, not of the city, but of one family alone.

We didn't want to go to a hotel. We wanted to know Argentinian family life. Just how we were going to encompass this, I couldn't for the life of me imagine. But we went straight to the Automobile Club, and there I timidly voiced our hope. "Could we—that is to say, might—well, by any chance, can you suggest—"

The secretary pondered. "The cousin of one of our members—" he said thoughtfully. He picked up the telephone.

We drove post haste to the address he gave us—a large apartment house in a quiet street. We rang the bell of the Señora Clementina's apartment.

Luck was with us. Yes, she could accommodate us for a short time.

Before she could change her mind, we had our duffelbags and cameras stacked inside her door.

There were four in that family: the señora herself, her daughter, Josefina; *el sobrino*, the nephew, Ernesto; and an old friend of the family, "*el señor*." It was precisely what I had dreamed of.

My nephew Joe had made no protest against this arrangement of mine, but I cannot say that his face lighted up with enthusiasm. Joe spoke no Spanish.

That only added fuel to their interest in us. I realized later that we had been admitted chiefly because the Automobile Club secretary had fired their imagination by painting a picture of us two as most intrepid travelers.

They undertook to teach Joe Spanish. All four of them, but the mother and daughter especially. . . . It was agreed that nothing but Spanish was to be spoken.

From "*Buenos días, como está?*" in the morning, to "*Buenas noches, duerme bien!*" the last thing at night, Joe had to hear and speak the language of the country. They gave him the names of the dishes on the table, the furniture of the room, the days of the week. They insisted that he repeat each word after them, each syllable distinctly, carefully correcting his pronunciation. . . .

Finding us especially interested in the native food, the two women prepared favorite Argentinian dishes for us. Truthfully, I should say "for Joe," for he had won them both from the start. I only came in on it. . . .

And so, for all the eight days that we remained in Buenos Aires, Joe and I were made members of this charming household, and, I think, grew to know family life as no tourist does. I send them our love. *Hasta luego, nuestros amigos!*—From "Grandmother Drives South," by CONSTANCE JORDAN HENLEY. (New York: Putnam.)

Migration of Birds

Suddenly and by myriads
They take to the air
As one,
Dipping and wheeling in effortless arcs,
With inimitable ease and unison,
Their flight a scattering of music notes
Flung in a long crescendo
Across the gray and muted sky.

DOLORES CAIRNS

NUESTRA MAYOR NECESIDAD

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"¿CUÁL ES la mayor necesidad del hombre?" fué una pregunta que hace poco se hizo a un grupo de hombres sabios para que la contestasen por radio. Durante la discusión un profesor dijo que, en su opinión, la estabilización de la salud era la necesidad más urgente. Otro pensó que librarse de la indigencia y la zozobra es de importancia fundamental. Otros probaron que las reformas sociales son los requisitos más esenciales para la felicidad y el bienestar de la humanidad. Casi todos parecían tomar en consideración solamente medios y métodos materiales para satisfacer las diferentes necesidades humanas. Sin embargo, todos convinieron en que ningún método material podía prometer alivio seguro del sufrimiento, ni libertad de la carencia o falta de felicidad, ni dar la medida del buen éxito y la prosperidad que los individuos desean.

No obstante, al alcance de todos está la solución simple y directa de nuestros problemas. Descuidada por la mayoría, quizás la misma simplicidad de su amplio significado ha ocultado su disponibilidad para aquellos que por mucho tiempo han pensado de la religión como un credo y dogma, y no como el vivir prácticamente día por día la verdad que hace a los hombres libres. Cristo Jesús proclamó nuestra mayor necesidad en estas palabras (Mateo 6:33): "Buscad primeramente el reino de Dios, y su justicia." Esa es nuestra más urgente necesidad, buscar y hallar el reino de Dios por medio del pensamiento espiritual, no el material. Entonces viene la recompensa: "y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura". Todas las cosas buenas—salud, libertad, gozo y verdadera prosperidad—aparecerán como resultado de aprender a conocer a Dios como El realmente es, y a pensar aquellos pensamientos verdaderos y espirituales que vienen de Dios, el bien. Al hacerlo así somos alejados del sufrimiento y las dificultades que el limitado pensamiento material impone sobre aquellos que se entregan a él ya sea ignorantemente o a sabiendas.

Ahora bien, las palabras del Maestro implican una acción precisa por parte de cada individuo (buscar), si es que ha de poseer lo que verdaderamente necesita. ¿Cómo podemos empezar a buscar y hallar a Dios y nuestra rica herencia de bien?

Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana están principiando a dar a multitudes ansiosas el mensaje de la presencia de Dios en todas partes, de Su poder total—mucho más grande que la falsa apariencia del poder del mal. La Ciencia Cristiana señala el medio por el cual el hombre se halla en la semejanza de Dios, ahora y siempre perfecto y gozoso, sin estorbos y sin las cadenas de temores físicos y sufrimientos. Ella nos guía a encontrar nuestra unidad presente con este Dios de todo bien, y revela a nuestro expectante pensamiento la verdad de que la creación de Dios, perfecta y sin mancha, necesita solamente ser aceptada en la conciencia individual para que fluyan abundantes bendiciones en nuestra experiencia.

Con una confianza basada en la veracidad bien probada de sus palabras, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en el libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 490: "Las teorías humanas son inútiles para hacer al hombre armonioso o inmortal, puesto que ya lo es así, según la Ciencia Cristiana. Nuestra única necesidad es saber esto y reducir a la práctica el Principio divino del hombre real, el Amor."

Esta búsqueda para hallar al hombre "armonioso o inmortal" es por consiguiente, una pesquisa espiritual. Se necesita un consecuente viraje hacia el hecho espiritual del verdadero ser del hombre como hijo de Dios, como expresión de la perfección ahora, no en algún tiempo futuro. En este proceso todos los pensamientos limitantes, faltos de bondad y críticos acerca de nosotros mismos y de nuestro prójimo, deben ser echados fuera para hacer lugar a la pura, edificante y espiritual contemplación de Dios y el hombre, la cual conduce solamente a buenos resultados—fortaleza renovada, salud y felicidad.

Cuando el pensamiento se despierta para contemplar y aceptar el entendimiento de que la armonía está presente en dondequiera que nos encontremos, porque la unidad del hombre con Dios nunca ha sido interrumpida, cosas maravillosas tienen lugar en nuestra experiencia. La autora recuerda tal ocasión. Cuando era joven constantemente se volvía al libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana para recibir instrucción y confirmar que Dios era, en realidad, su Padre, del cual dimanaba armonía sin límites. Cuando la luz del entendimiento espiritual empezó a brillar en su pensamiento, fué libertada de una enfermedad hereditaria. Firmemente mantuvo el hecho de su sola filiación con Dios. El pensamiento así purificado fué capaz de aceptar la libertad y el gozo natural de los hijos de Dios. Ella había probado la declaración de Juan (I Juan 3:2): "Amados míos, ahora somos hijos de Dios."

Con esta tierna seguridad la señora Eddy dice en MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS), p. 307: "¡Que herencia tan gloriosa nos es dada por el entendimiento del Amor omnipresente! No podemos pedir más: no podemos necesitar más: no podemos tener más. Esta dulce seguridad es el '¡Calla! ¡sosiégate!' para todos los temores humanos, para el sufrimiento de todas clases."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

New Mexican Manna

SLEEPY, SILENT dirt roads leading to the foothills come suddenly alive these autumn days in New Mexico. "La gente" (the people) are on the march. It is a peaceful, colorful, laughter-rippled march.

Appropriately, the entire landscape is hung for the occasion with the scarlet and gold of Old Spain. High up on the "montañas," whole hillsides spill a gilded flow of aspen leaves into cedar-dark ravines. In the valleys, every little adobe house is splotched with innumerable strands of blood-red chili hung to dry against mellow old walls. Overhead, in the bluest of New Mexican skies, cloud galleons sail for ports ethereal.

The foothills, after their merciless summer baking, look parched and sterile. The soil shows brick red and glazed, between the bronze sprinkling of dwarf juniper and piñon trees. Surely, nothing of any value could come from those arid slopes.

* * *

But "la gente" know better. The Indians have left their tiered penthouses and their many-sided hogans. They have left the shuttle in the bright blanket they were weaving. The silversmith's hammer is silent, and the pottery-maker has deserted her kiln. In old wood wagons, on horseback, in sputtering jalopies, the Indians are headed for the piñon-speckled hills. Gay-shawled women bounce about in the backs of springless wagons and giggle like school girls at every jolt. Men with cerise, and pink, and purple "bandas" around their square-cut black locks drive mis-matched scrawny teams with the dignity of charioteers guiding thoroughbreds.

The Spanish-Americans are not far behind. What if they have to walk or ride a lop-eared burrito? What if the "niños" (children) are playing hooky from school for a few days? And what if the father of the flock has absented himself from his good job with the Gas Company? It is time to gather that merciful gift of Providence to an arid land—los piñones," (the pine nuts).

* * *

On the edge of the piñon forests, they build their charming shelters of wattled evergreen branches. Here are their minute fires where "tortillas" grow brown and crisp on a fragment of sheet iron, and where pinto beans simmer to an unbelievable richness in a sauce "muy, muy picante." Here the aroma of bubbling coffee points up the spice of pine branches and the fragrance of sun on adobe dust.

Gathering "los piñones" is not work. It is a frolic and a festival. It is a return to that mother "la gente" know and love—the earth. Everyone gathers, from the youngest toddler tripping over her dragging petticoat, to the oldest grandfather propping himself on his good stout cane. Only a timeless people could, with laughter and wisps of old, old songs, gather into enormous flour sacks, one by one, tiny nuts the size of a coffee bean.

* * *

Sometimes it is not one by one. Excited squeals and voluble chatter attest that a squirrel's or trader rat's winter cache has been found. Here, all in one heap, may be seven or eight pounds of the tiny nuts, a shining treasure of many thousands. When the squirrel's or trader rat's hoardings are all in the capacious flour sack, a round-eyed child may, as a matter of course, empty back into the nest an equal amount of corn or wheat.

"Why do you do that?" I ask Pablito.

Bored with my stupidity, he looks at me scornfully from under his thick, uneven black bang. "So 'los animalitos' won't be hungry when the snows come."

"That is a lovely, kind thing to do," I gush to "mamacita." "How did you ever happen to think of it?"

"Mamacita" smiles tolerantly and wraps her black "manta" (shawl) about her shrugging shoulders. "Es costumbre del país," she explains simply and with great dignity—"it is the custom of the country." That reply makes me feel raw and green, as if the culture of the race I represent had evolved but yesterday.

* * *

In spite of all the laughter and of all the games of tag under the short-needled trees, overflowing sacks of harvested nuts ride home in old wood wagons or on the backs of fuzzy burros. For hundreds of years, "los piñones" have been a substantial addition to the meager diet produced in an arid land. In the old, hard pioneer days, the Spanish Americans learned the value of the little nuts from the Indians. And to this day, in spite of packaged commodities on the grocers' shelves, "mamacita" uses "los piñones" in a great part of her cookery. She enriches poultry dressing, puddings, and the little three-cornered fried pies with the rich oil and spicy zest of piñon forests.

Roasted, "los piñones" have become an institution in New Mexico. Politicians complain that, when they go back in the villages for vote-getting meetings, it is most disconcerting to face long rows of constituents all eating piñon nuts. The native has acquired a technique. The nut goes in one corner of the mouth, is cracked by strong white teeth, and the empty shell comes out of the mouth's other corner. It is a rhythmic and mechanical movement, upsetting to political nerves.

* * *

When the band plays in Santa Fé, natives and Anglos alike sit along the curb in the Plaza and eat piñon nuts bought from the red willow baskets of local vendors. Even our State University has to contend with the piñon eaters. A few years ago, I noticed on a blackboard this sad complaint in a fine professorial hand: "If you must eat piñon nuts in class, kindly put the shells in your pocket, not on the floor."

With all the cookery and with all the munching, there are always many pounds to be sold to the wholesale people. Pablito gets a new pair of shoes and "mamacita" new curtains with beautiful purple roses for the windows in the little adobe house.

Food, festival, and unwonted luxury is the gift of New Mexico's color-daubed arid hills to "la gente." But the aromatic little nut is more than these. It holds within itself the essence of the land "of sun, space, and adobe."

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Out of Smoky Autumn

A HEAVY FOG this autumn morning, clearing away to give us a day of brilliant sunshine and heat. I worked hard all forenoon at my desk and spent this afternoon in my old clothes, mostly in my garden.

Bees are now on the purple asters, bees and vacillating yellow butterflies in the sunny air; the goldenrod is passing; seeds are falling from the heavy-headed sunflowers; the walnuts are coming down. I see clusters of brilliant red berries on the dogwoods, and the Jonathan apple trees are borne low with fruit. In my field, long, brown rows of ripe onions and bags of harvested potatoes. . . .

Up early these days to work in quietude. This is smoky autumn, half asleep, serene with bountiful harvests. I have one Northern Spy apple tree that has just come into bearing. Today I picked the crop: a scant basket, but magnificent great apples, perfect to the last pale blush. They are poor yielders in this neighborhood, but next February one will go far to find a better apple.

I have been swimming the last two days—just at evening. It is the finest and best of all exercises, and the most enjoyable. To plunge into a still lake and swim straight out into the cool water after a day of intense heat is one of the most delightful things a man can do. To turn over lazily in the water, to look up at the hills, to watch the fleecy clouds in the sky, and the far flight of birds in the high air. To lie there floating with the water whispering gently at one's ear and then to turn again to strong deep strokes. . . .

Quietly at work all this afternoon, making up hundreds of comb-honey sections, and neatly fitting in the starters, setting all compactly in the supers. I like the look of the clean white wood, and the smell of it; I like every deft process of my hands. . . .

Today, walking in the autumn woods, a maple leaf fell on my hat. I picked it off and held it in my hand. I noted the marvelous beauty of its inner tracery, the richness of its coloring, the utter perfection of its form. Out of a billion billion leaves in the forest, this one alone had fallen on my hat; this alone I had taken in my hand to wonder at. It was not finer or more beautiful than the billion billion others—but it had fallen on my hat. . . .

Just at sunset I went out with my wedges, ax, and sledge to the log pile. It was sharp, clear, very cold. A few ragged clouds, dead gray and mournful with the winter, filled the horizon to the north. The dead white fields hardly softened the dreary brown hills, and brown trees stretched toward the sunset. It was still and very cold. The snow complained under my feet, and my breath was a frosty plume. So I cut a notch in the end of the elm block, put in my wedge, and drove it down with sledge. How the steel rang on the steel! — From "Under My Elm," by DAVID GRAYSON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Beyond the Mere Words

BACK OF ALL literature stretches an unmapped and immeasurable world of oral tradition. Before men began to write, they made songs and sang them, put together stories and told them. Imagination, memory, and a feeling for rhythm were early human developments, whereas writing, however it began, came later and was an invention quite apart from the much more primitive invention of speech. . . .

There is no way by which we can penetrate the shadowed region beyond history that we conjecture, nor is there much profit in speculation by students of literature about what was made, and how, by the earliest singers and story-tellers. We need merely to remember that before the word was written it was spoken, and that throughout the ages since writing was invented a very great part of what man has uttered for his pleasure and edification has been recorded by memory rather than by the pen. . . .

In our day, when even the uneducated have the habit of reading, when most of us get our impressions rather more through the eye than through the ear, it is hard for us to comprehend that any product of the imagination, with a pattern in its warp and woof, can exist in an oral state only. We think of the written symbols of words instead of the words themselves, and half-consciously regard the printed representation of a poem as the thing itself. . . . The drama is the only one of our literary categories which escapes to any extent from this bondage to the symbol; and we have all met persons who prefer to read plays rather than to see and hear them.—From "The Ballad of Tradition," by GORDON HALL GEROULD. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943

Second Section

Sealing of Crimea Accomplished Two Years After Germans Invaded

Japan Mobilizes All Asia To Meet Vital Allied Blow

Puppet government rules in Manila but bulk of Filipinos back U. S.—Returning correspondents say Japanese morale shows no signs of cracking but home conditions are extremely severe.

Japan is making every effort to mobilize all the resources of Asia in anticipation of climactic Allied attacks. Living conditions in Japan have become extremely severe, but the Japanese people show no signs of cracking morale. In the Philippines, a Japanese puppet government is in nominal control, but the great bulk of the population remains loyal to the United States.

These firsthand reports on conditions inside Japan and the Philippines come today from Port Elizabeth in the Union of South Africa, where the Swedish liner Gripsholm docked with 1,500 American repatriates who had been interned by the Japanese.

Two Associated Press correspondents, Russell Brines and Raymond P. Cronin, are among the Gripsholm's passengers. Their dispatches today are the first they have been permitted to file since leaving Japanese-controlled territory. Mr. Brines, a former member of the Associated Press Tokyo Bureau, spent more than two years in Japanese internment camps. Mr. Cronin was chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Manila when the Japanese invaded the Philippines.

Japan Expects Blow

By Russell Brines

PORT ELIZABETH, Union of South Africa, Nov. 3 (AP)—There is ample evidence that the Japanese militarists are attempting frantically to utilize to the fullest all resources of the manpower reservoir of their newly conquered territories; meanwhile, they are reported to be constructing a series of defense lines for a vaunted "last man" battle for the Japanese Empire.

Through censorship and internment walls these things are discernible:

1. The Japanese are anticipating a big Allied land smash against Burma.

2. Japanese militarists are still holding sizable and presumably crack forces in Manchuria to protect the rear against Russia and are probably maintaining other key units in the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya.

3. They are exploiting to the limit of their abilities raw materials which are all being diverted to war production and in which considerable forced labor is being used.

4. The controlled press is preparing the people of Asia for long, defensive battles ahead.

Morale Appears Good

Morale in Japan appears to be unshaken, although some unrest is reported in other parts of the Empire. The militarists and gendarmerie are enforcing compliance with vigorous measures, while an extensive propaganda campaign is attempting to sell the idea of protecting Asia against British-American "imperialism."

General indications are that the Japanese plan to use Burmese, Indian and Thai troops as much as possible in the defense of Burma. Chinese Peace Preservation Corps are being trained to take over patrol duty in thinly garrisoned areas in China. My impression is that Japanese land forces will fight most desperately for the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya, whose raw materials are vital, and the strategic areas of Central and North China and Manchuria, from where the Allies could threaten Japan's vital industrial areas from the air.

The controlled press is now directing attention to the prospective Burma campaign under the guise of thunderous anti-India propaganda.

Meanwhile travelers say that French Indo-China—the sole section of East Asia that is not completely Japanese-dominated — is becoming one of Japan's major military bases.

There are indications that the Japanese consider Burma a flank for which they will certainly fight, but loss of which will not be considered vital.

Prepared Against Russia

The best information is that 650,000 Japanese troops are still in Manchuria as a bulwark against Russia and to prevent any use of Siberia by the United States.

All available evidence tends to show that Japanese lines in China are thinly held and that the war there is virtually stalemated.

The Japanese press also is meagerly covering the Solomons campaign, with some intimations that things are not going so well. There is no explanation, however, of the strategic importance of the operations in that area.

The Japanese assert that Japan has now acquired almost all the raw materials she needs for her war effort. Obviously the Japanese are attempting to exploit these in the fullest measure, using all that are obtainable for war production. Big weaknesses, however, are shortages of high octane gasoline and high grade lubricating oil, neither of which is obtainable in the Netherlands East Indies.

Moreover there are indications that the inevitable breakdown of virtually irreplaceable machinery in vital factories may be under way or will be soon.

Industrial and production accidents are all tightly guarded secrets and their extent, therefore, is unknown. But one of the major bottlenecks facing Japan's war effort is known to be machine tools.

Japan's communication lines appear to have been disrupted recently but it is not known what effect this has had on the interchange of raw materials. The people themselves are receiving none of the rubber, cotton, tin or sugar which Japanese propogandists say is being withdrawn from the southern areas. There are reports that so much sugar is being transformed into industrial alcohol in Indo-China and the Philippines that the residents of these normally overproduced countries have been placed on more stringent rations than Shanghai.

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Tokyo Rules Manila

By Raymond P. Cronin

PORT ELIZABETH, Union of South Africa, Nov. 3 (AP)—As I left Manila on Sept. 26 after 21 months internment in the Santo Tomas Camp, the Philippines were on the eve of receiving their "independence" from Japan with Jose P. Laurel installed as President of what the Japanese described as a "republic" operating within their sphere of influence.

It is quite evident to all that Japan created the so-called republic to serve her war purposes and aid her in making East Asia safe and self-sufficient for the Japanese.

Just what this independence will mean is, in fact, impossible to say, but I am convinced that it leaves the Japanese military authorities in complete control of the country politically and economically and that the government will dance to music written in Tokyo.

Some observers express the belief that the provisional constitution adopted by the puppet regime last month contains sufficient loopholes to permit the Japanese to compel the drafting of Filipinos for war services in the interests of Japan.

The "Government" in the form of an Executive Commission which the Japanese placed in power in the Philippines after the occupation of Manila looked like the Quezon Cabinet of old-time politicos minus the fiery little President.

Jorge B. Vargas, who is known to his followers as "The Little Napoleon," was made Chairman of the Commission by the Japanese Military Administration, with Mr. Laurel as his chief aide in the role of Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Laurel also was chief of the Pacification and order drive by which the Japanese hoped to rid the islands of widespread guerrilla activities.

The other Commissioners all were former Quezon Cabinet Members or high Commonwealth officials. They included such men as Quinton Paredes, Public Works Minister; Rafael Alunan, Agriculture; Teofilio Sison, Justice, and Claron Recto, Education.

As powerful as the Commissioners were the "Kalabapi"—or national Service Association—chiefs, of which Begnino Aquinto, speaker of the puppet assembly, was Director General.

The general health in the Santo Tomas Internment Camp in Manila where I was a prisoner, the largest concentration of civilian prisoners in the Far East, is gradually deteriorating because of the lack of essential foods.

A heavy cargo of relief supplies —totaling some 30,000 cases of all kinds of food, medicines and clothing—is going to Manila aboard the Japanese Repatriation Ship Teia Maru. If it reaches the internees it will stave off the serious situation for at least a few months, but a long-range, sure-fire food and supply program is necessary unless speedy repatriation is planned.

At Santo Tomas Camp, doctors —among them Dr. Earl R. Leach of the Rockefeller Foundation, who organized and managed the camp hospital—say the general diet is now less than 1,800 calories daily as compared with a normal diet of 2,500.

Essential foods now are unavailable in the local markets, because the Japanese not only are living off the country but are removing supplies—especially rice and sugar—to other areas, perhaps to Japan proper and to occupied regions further south.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Drive to the Crimea and Beyond Traps Germans

Arrows indicate direction of main elements of the Russian drive to the Crimea and beyond at the south end of the line. The Germans in the peninsula are completely cut off from any land communications. Russia's Black Sea fleet is shown ready to stop all attempts of the German garrison to make its escape by water. Black line indicates approximately present position of southern section of the battle line.

Real Measure of Victory Not Seen for Some Time

Recapture of peninsula is considered important even if every Nazi, gun, and plane escaped because of huge naval base and potential airdromes within easy reach of enemy production points.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Russian successes on the mainland have now sealed off all entrances to the Crimea, with the result that any German forces still on the peninsula are trapped unless a few succeed in getting away by the sea. This has come about just two years after the then all conquering German hordes invaded this province.

It will be some time before the real measure of this Russian victory can be estimated. It would not be surprising if the number of prisoners taken and guns captured do not fall far short of expectations.

The Germans had plenty of time to thin out their forces in the Crimea as they realized how the situation on the mainland was deteriorating. But had there been no prisoners taken at all, and had every German gun and plane escaped recapture, the sealing up of the Crimea would still be an event of great importance. The naval base at Sevastopol, and potential airdromes of the peninsula supply reasons for its importance.

Fleet Retreated to Last Base

When the Germans captured Sevastopol, they deprived the Russian Black Sea fleet of its main base. When Novorossisk also fell, the fleet was driven back 500 miles to its last base at Batum, close to the Turkish frontier.

Once Sevastopol has been reoccupied by the Russians and time has been given to get port installations back into working order, Russian sea power will be able to begin offensive operations within 250 miles of the mouths of the Danube.

The airfields in the Crimea are likely to play an even more important part than the naval base at Sevastopol. They will lie within 300 miles of the Ploesti oilfields in Rumania, which are said to supply Germany with by far the greater portion of its natural oil. Their importance is illustrated by the daring and very successful attack made upon them Aug. 1 by American heavy bombers based in Egypt. These bombers had to do a round-trip journey of more than 2,000 miles. If bombers could start from the Crimea, the distance would be reduced by about three quarters and the war risks to Ploesti would be increased in like ratio.

Psychological Factors

Besides these material advantages which will accrue to the Russians through their re-occupation of the Crimea, there are certain psychological factors to be considered.

Both Rumania and Bulgaria face the Black Sea and cannot fail to be closely concerned with the closer proximity of Russian ships and aircraft. Further, Bulgaria is not at war with Russia and may well gain courage from the feeling of closer contact with a big brother.

Bulgaria is a bad chooser of sides in the war: and this may be an opportunity to rectify the mistake before it is too late. Italy has set an example which Bulgarian authorities may well deem it advisable to follow.

Turkey, too, looks out onto the Black Sea to which she holds the key of entry from the Mediterranean.

The Crimea is about the same size as Sicily, but Sicily was a stepping stone to bigger things. The Crimea is an objective in itself.

Spain's Refugees Show Task Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 — Refugees in Spain, of whom there are between 12,000 and 18,000, present in miniature many of the problems which will be faced on a vastly multiplied scale at the end of the war, and a study of relief work undertaken and the difficulties faced there would be profitable in handling the larger postwar problem, according to relief spokesmen here.

The importance of the discussion of this problem now was given emphasis by announcement of the forthcoming policy-making conference of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., on Nov. 10 Estimates have placed the number of forcibly expatriated peoples in Europe at 40,000,000.

Fleeing from Occupied Europe most of the men and women who have sought haven in Spain are without money, without identifying papers and with only the clothing on their backs, relief spokesmen stressed. The first stopping place of the newcomers is the prison or internment camp.

The relief office of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) in Madrid, established in January of this year, has undertaken the job of arranging for the release of these refugees from prison and camps and their departure from Spain. The office is under the direction of two American representatives sent to Madrid under the joint sponsorship of the Brethren Service Committee and the Quaker organization.

Those Who Are Stateless

Its services are directed specifically to representation for those individuals who are stateless and who do not have the same opportunities for appealing to their diplomatic representatives which are available to others. Stateless persons include nationals of occupied countries who have no representatives in Spain, persons who reject their legal nationality and do not wish to place themselves at the disposition of the authorities who represent their country or origin and those who have been deprived of their nationality because of racial laws. All these persons are technically under the care of the Spanish Red Cross, acting for the International Red Cross.

The Madrid relief office provides a variety of services for refugees, including financial assistance, payment of money transfers sent from the United States by friends or organizations to specific individuals, counseling on general refugee and immigration questions, arrangement for migration of children to this country under the auspices of the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, assistance in arranging for release of refugees in camps and prisons, help in communicating with friends and relatives abroad, medical care, and search for solution to the general refugee situation in Spain.

To effect release of prisoners it is necessary for diplomatic representatives to visit the camp and assume responsibility for the departure of the internee from Spain. Representatives of the Madrid relief office act for the stateless in this capacity. About 456 men have been liberated by the office since January. Once liberated, departure from Spain is obligatory.

Needs of the Individual

During the period between release from prison or camp and departure, the individual needs emergency aid—money for food and lodging, and, in some cases, medical care. His clothing is usually threadbare. There is little clothing for sale in Spain and what remains is expensive.

"The large shipment of clothing which the Committee is sending from the United States to Spain this month will meet an acute need," according to an announcement by the American Friends Service Committee.

"As mutual confidence has developed between the Madrid relief office and Spanish authorities, there has been increasing recognition by Spanish officials that the American relief committees shall represent the stateless individual in much the way that diplomatic groups sponsor their own nationals.

"The fact that so many stateless persons have no papers to prove either their identity or original nationality has been a serious handicap to arrangements for departure even when the individual has the assurance of a destination visa. Consular officials of some countries are, after an examination, willing to stamp the visa on travel papers which they, themselves, prepare. Many governments, however, will not authorize the granting of visas even after formal approval, unless some other authority will provide identification papers.

"Formerly Spanish authorities issued a special stateless passport, but discontinued this because they felt they had insufficient evidence of identity to justify such documents. It has now been arranged for the Madrid relief office to prepare certificates of identity together with proof that a destination visa is available. On presentation of this certification, Spanish officials issue the necessary travel documents."

The Committee praised the interest and support of the American Embassy in Madrid, the "cordial" attitude of the Spanish Red Cross, and the "increasing understanding by officials of the refugee problems" as facilitating this service.

French Feel Pinch Of Rocketing Prices

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Nov. 3

Prices have sky-rocketed to such fabulous heights in France, Spanish press dispatches from Paris said today, that a man's suit costs 12,000 francs, a mediocre meal 500 francs, the cheapest watch 5,000 francs and the cheaptest radio 10,000 francs.

[Before the war the franc had a value of about 2.8 cents in American money, but it is no longer quoted on the foreign exchange.]

"A little shop whose whole business was not worth 100,000 francs in 1936 today does business in millions each month," one dispatch said.

The correspondent estimated that more than 500,000 Frenchmen were engaged in black market operations in French cities.

Talented Photographers Win High Honor Awards by P. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3—Award to 34 photographers of high honors signifying outstanding contributions to the art and achievements of unusual ability was announced last night by the Photographic Society of America at its headquarters in The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Four photographers receive the coveted P. S. A. Fellowship and 30 are made P. S. A. Associates.

C. B. Neblette, F. P. S. A., of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of the Society's Honors Committee, explained that the 1943 awards are based upon recommendations made by P. S. A. members. Of 10 photographers recommended for fellowships, four were selected as fellows and four were made associates. Of 29 recommended for associate honors, 26 were selected. Chairman Neblette requested members of P. S. A. to recommend other protographers for 1944 honors, adding: "There must be many equally deserving of recognition who did not receive consideration this year because their names and records were not in the hands of the Honors Committee."

Those honored for 1943 are:

Fellows: Dr. Walter Clark, Rochester, N. Y.; A. S. Mawhinney, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Charles B. Phelps Jr., Grosse Pointe, Mich.; and Mrs. Helene Sanders, New York, N. Y.

Associates: Fred R. Archer, Los Angeles, Calif.; Robert M. Beer, Ashland, Ohio; William C. Lowman, Paterson, N. J.; Stuart M. Chambers, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Cohen [posthumous], Merrick, L. I., N. Y.; Grant Duggins, San Francisco; George D. Greene, St. Louis, Mo.; Gottlieb Hampfler, Kennett Square, Pa.; Dr. L. L. Handly, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Mildred Hatry, New York City; Johan Helders, Vancouver, B. C.; Fred S. Herrington, San Francisco; Sydney Hut, New York City, and Hans Kaden, Jenkintown, Pa.

Also J. P. Krimke, South Orange, N. J.; Gordon Kuster, Columbus, Ohio; C. Stanton Loeber, San Francisco; H. H. Lott, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. Edmund Lowe, McHenry, Ill.; S. Alton Ralph, Springfield, Mass.; Hobart V. Roberts, Utica; Henry B. Robertson, Wilmington, Del.; Leonard Rosinger, Atlanta, Ga., and R. W. St. Clair, Cambridge, Pa.

Also, Monroe H. Sweet, Binghamton, N. Y.; James H. Thomas, Oneonta, N. Y.; C. F. Trevelyan, Flushing, N. Y.; George X. Volk, Columbus, Ohio; Jack Wright, San Jose Calif, and Chao-Chen Yang, Seattle, Wash.

Two awards, signalizing outstanding ability in photographic salon work, have been conferred by the Society to P. K. Oelman, A. P. S. A., Cincinnati, Ohio, and to C. B. Phelps, Jr., F. P. S. A., Grosse Pointe, Mich.

Mr. Oelman won recognition for the best exhibition record in 20 or more salons, having placed during the 1942-43 season 91 prints in 27 salons, using 16 different prints. Mr. Phelps received recognition for the largest number of prints accepted, 27.

Texas 'Myths' Told to Britons

CAMBRIDGE, England, Nov. 3 (AP)—Young Britons in this seat of learning are getting a new slant on America these days from a sombrero-wearing Texas professor, who is debunking a lot of myths about the "Wild West" while doing his bit to promote better understanding between the United States and Britain.

Officially, Frank Dobie—a former Texas Ranger—is serving as Professor of American History at sedate Cambridge University, but he confesses that one of the reasons he is here is because he wants to correct the Hollywood ideas a lot of Englishmen have about Americans.

"We are a deeply religious people," he tells his students, "not the roughnecks some folk over here might think from the films."

Professor Dobie adds that few Texans still carry six-shooters and that "there's been no shooting out west for 50 years—not to speak of."

For his own part, Professor Dobie has become a familiar figure on the campus, where his sombrero seems to fascinate the young Englishmen.

The professor, who has written some "fat books" on history, says he accepted the post here to help promote understanding between the United States and Britain, which seems so necessary for good postwar relationships."

"They told me I wouldn't have to wear one of those black gowns or a fresh suit for dinner, which was something I was worrying about," the colorful historian adds. "We don't wear them in Texas, you know."

Argentine Exports to U. S. Show Substantial Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Argentina is more interested in what it obtains from, rather than what it supplies to the United States. However, lately, it has been emphasizing its assistance in exporting produce to the northern republic, as also to other United Nations, to meet the emergencies of war.

Although Argentina's shipments to the United States have not been as high as generally imagined, recently there have been signs of substantial improvement. The foodstuffs in the eastern states of North America, for example, has raised the question of relief through resort to Argentine supplies. The shipping improvement stimulates optimism in this connection.

Inquiries among Argentine exporters confirm the increased movement but this is only just beginning to be reflected in statistical returns. The whole exportable surplus of sunflower seed is being acquired by the United States, for the United Nations. There has been a check to the export decline in hide shipments to the eastern seaboard; casein exports have risen sharply and linseed continues in fair volume; there have been several additional shiploads of meat and butter, and more parcels of turkeys and chickens.

Argentina Wants Trade

Argentina doubtless would be pleased to augument its exports to the United States, for political as well as for ordinary trading reasons, but its control of ocean tonnage is limited. Important considerations, to guarantee the functioning of national economy, weigh heavily in the operation of the State and privately-owned Argentine ships in the waters of the western hemisphere. National ships do not operate in any other waters.

Much has been heard recently of wheat sales to the United States. The orders appear to have been exaggerated. They gave no reason for market fluctuations. The Commodity Credit Corporation in Washington announced that it would buy a little more than 50,000 tons of Argentine wheat to replenish stocks of home-grown wheat, but this quantity could hardly cover requirements for more than a few days. There are reports, however, of possibly more North American purchases.

Actually, Argentina today is not in its old wheat-exporting situation. Surplus stocks fluctuate around 6,000,000 tons. Two millions are earmarked for burning as fuel, there are commitments of about 1,000,000 for export to Spain, and there is a steady increase in human consumption at home, apart from wider use of wheat as fodder.

What plans Argentina may have for accumulating stocks to assist in the postwar relief of Europe are not known, but the situation will be improved for possible shipments to the United States and elsewhere when the new Argentine crop begins to move early in 1944. Obviously, considerable amounts could be found for immediate exportation if these were deemed necessary or desirable in the north. Argentina, of course, holds itself aloof from the transportation problem. That would be for the buyer to solve. Spain mobilized its own few ships for the purpose, so desperate was its need.

Meat for United Nations

As for the increased Argentine meat supplies to the United States, there has been no exception to the rule, long established, of these being assigned for military consumption. The meat, chiefly frozen, salted and canned beef but also including cases of tongue, sausage and frozen pork, is handled by the Army Quartermaster. Only a few thousand cases of butter and a few hundred tons of turkeys and chickens have gone through private importers' hands. There is no sign yet of Argentine meat alleviating the shortages in New York and places to the north thereof, although the Argentines say they can "deliver the goods" if their producers are called upon and exporters are provided with the ships.

If it became possible, an arrangement would be necessary with Britain, as that country is the Allied-appointed sole buyer, for the United Nations, of Argentine meat. Some of this goes to the American troops in the European and Mediterranean theaters of war. Other shipments have gone to the United States but only with British "permission." This obstacle, however, is chiefly a technical one and cannot be compared with the well-known "sanitary" hurdle in the United States.

The United States continues to import from Argentina large shipments of fats and oils but these are chiefly low grade for industrial purposes, unfit for human consumption.

Planes in October At Record Output

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Production of a record-breaking 8,362 planes in October, including the largest number of heavy bombers ever turned out in a month, brought aircraft output up to 61,619 units for the first 10 months of the year.

War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson, disclosing the October figures yesterday, reported a majority of the heavy bombers were Liberators and Flying Fortresses. The four-engined jobs, Mr. Nelson said, are required for deep penetration of Axis-held Europe.

The 8,362 units completed during October represents production at the rate of slightly more than 100,000 planes a year. It was the first time plane production topped 8,000 units in a month, the previous high mark being 7,612 in August.

If the current rate of increase continues during the final two months of the year, total 1943 output will be near 80,000 planes.

The WPB report noted that production-per-worker in United States aircraft plants had increased 110 per cent since January, 1941.

Major Mines Remain Idle Despite President's Order

ASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt's directive to the nation's coal miners to return today to their jobs in the struck workings, now under Government seizure, was generally ignored in the major producing States this morning.

The quiet suspension of activity, begun two weeks ago in scattered wildcat walkouts stemming from continued absence of a working contract, spread to an estimated 460,000 hard and soft coal miners as conferences looking to some settlement went forward here between John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, again designated as Federal Overseer of the Pits.

An early morning survey in Pennsylvania, a top producer of both anthracite and bituminous coal, showed no signs of a back to work movement in response to the President's appeal. Only a few soft coal strip mines were reported working in Western Pennsylvania, but Byron H. Canon, Executive Secretary of the Operators' Association, suggested the failure of general resumptions to develop might be due in part to delays in receipt of formal notices of government seizure.

No Contract, No Work

In West Virginia, there were no early reports of any mine crews going back to the pits in 600 commercial operations, although a few nonunion mines and some strip mines were turning out some small amounts of coal. A Logan County union spokesman said 10 County Locals had sent telegrams to President Roosevelt, Mr. Lewis and the National War Labor Board stating they would not work until a contract is signed.

Similarly, a survey of mines employing three-fourths of Alabama's 22,000 miners showed no signs of resumption.

The reports generally reflected a lack of any sort of demonstration in the fields, where the Stars and Stripes flew over deserted tipples.

Typical was the word from Maryland that "the miners just didn't show up."

Indiana still had 7,000 idle, with no evidence of any action pending word from U. M. W.'s Policy Committee.

Ohio Mines Idle

No major mine was opened in Ohio as the day started. A few men showed up at some shafts, but the majority stayed away, awaiting developments. Workings in Kentucky and Virginia remained idle.

There were three new work stoppages in Southern Illinois, involving members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, American Federation of Labor. This State, with a total of 40,000 organized miners, had no reports of any returns to work.

Against this backdrop of passive waiting in the fields, Mr. Lewis went to his third contract conference in 48 hours with Secretary Ickes in the massive Interior Department Building not far from the White House. As on the occasions of his two previous visits there yesterday, he was alone.

Mr. Lewis greeted reporters pleasantly, but told them he had nothing to say at the moment. He maintained his silence upon leaving the Interior Department 30 minutes later.

U. M. W.'s District Presidents, constituting a subcommittee of the Union's Policy Committee, arranged to hear the results of the parley. A meeting of the full Policy Committee—which has the power to call the men back to work—was in prospect for later in the day, but no specific hour had been set.

For the second time this year Mr. Roosevelt ordered the mines seized Monday night. He gave Secretary Ickes authority to work out a contract with the Union, provided the terms follow the National War Labor Board's rules. The U. M. W. asked wage increases of at least $1.50 a day. Most of the operators consented to only 88 cents. The WLB suggested $1.12.

The fourth strike in the soft coal fields this year meanwhile crippled war industries and prompted Secretary Ickes to forbid dealers to deliver coal to any home which has more than a 10-days' supply. Deliveries were limited to one ton.

Secretary Ickes also diverted 2,000,000 tons of soft coal on trains toward industrial plants. The Secretary urged home owners to share their extra supply with neighbors who need help.

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Willkie Would Halt Palestine Closing

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, in a message read at a meeting of Jewish leaders yesterday, asserted that "the United Nations must prevent the closing of Palestine either as a temporary haven or as a permanent home."

The Chamberlain White Paper of 1939, which would halt Jewish immigration into Palestine next April, must be abrogated, Mr. Willkie said. He added that the promises contained in the Balfour Declaration of 1917, providing that the British Government support the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, should be fulfilled.

The extent of Jewish immigration into Palestine must be measured by the needs of the Jewish people and by their ability to develop their homeland in accordance with the international covenant made with them," Mr. Willkie declared.

Six Men Indicted On Labor Racket

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein announced today the indictment of six men on charges they operated a racket victimizing employers and employees by bogus labor unions and illegal picketing.

The 17-count indictment returned by a grand jury today charged violation of the state's antimonopoly law, conspiracy to extort, attempted extortion and grand larceny.

Mr. Goldstein said the group formed what was called the Congress of Industrial Unions and explained the indictment charged the group operated by establishing a picket line outside a plant, even though no strike existed there.

Named in the indictment were Max Sherman, 44; Solomon Massarsky, 50; J. J. Cohen, 60; Joseph Schiavo (alias Joe Reese); Robert B. de Fillipo, and Robert R. Kaufman, an attorney.

Case Against Gros Dismissed by Court

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3 (AP)—Charges of failing to register as a foreign agent and conspiring to send military information to Germany were dismissed by Federal Judge Ben Harrison yesterday in the case of Hans Helmut Gros, former Beverly Hills, Calif., art dealer.

The charges, upon which Mr. Gros had been convicted, were dropped at the request of the Attorney General's office after the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco last June 22 granted the defendant a new trial.

The Circuit Court upheld Mr. Gros' contention that an alleged confession had been illegally obtained.

Still pending against Mr. Gros, however, are deportation proceedings and a Presidential order for his arrest.

Induction Suspended For Three Holidays

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—No draft registrants will be ordered up for induction on Thanksgiving Day, the War Department said yesterday.

Further, men already inducted who are home on furlough and normally would have been ordered to reception centers on this day, Nov. 25, will have the furlough extended a day or two to allow them to spend the holiday with their families.

The same action will be taken at Christmas and New Year's, when there will be suspensions for Dec. 24, 25, and 26 and Jan. 1 and 2.

First Edition Isaac Watts' Original Hymnal Bought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A first edition of Isaac Watts' original hymnal and metrical translation of the Psalter, was recently purchased in a local secondhand bookstore by LeRoy V. Brant, church organist and choirmaster. The book is dated 1792, and was published by John Doyle and David West of Marlborough Street, Boston, and printed by J. Bumstead.

It contains no markings of any kind with the exception of the name Mary Jones, written in pencil on the first flyleaf.

Mr. Brant placed the book in his library of rare volumes.

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"Tommy," as she is well known, new Chief Hostess of Continental Air Lines, is its oldest hostess in point of service. She has a total of 6,000 hours flying time with Continental.

While a student at Oklahoma A. & M., Miss Heck became interested in fashion designing, and she continued her studies in this field at Denver University after accepting the position as hostess with Continental. The new winter uniforms to be worn by C. A. L. hostesses this season are products of her creation.

As chief hostess, her duties will include not only supervision of Continental's staff of hostesses, but the training of new personnel for these positions. Her formula for a successful hostess is to discard the frills and "be yourself."

Church-Labor Ties Told At Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—The third annual convention of the National Religion and Labor Foundation will close this afternoon, after being received by Philip Murray at a reception in the delegates' honor on the platform of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' convention at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Among the Foundation representatives were delegates from 30 theological seminaries, including the Union Theological Seminary of America, Andover Newton, Yale, the Jewish Institute of Religion, and Boston University.

The climax of the Foundation convention was last night's panel on the "Church and Labor and Racial Unity and Its Role in the Postwar World."

The panel was led by Rabbi Samuel I. Korff of Dorchester, Mass. Others on the panel were Walter P. Reuther, International Vice-President, United Automobile Workers; Douglas Anderson, International Vice-President, Textile Workers Union of America; the Rev. James Myers, Industrial Secretary, Federal Council of Churches; Rabbi Elias Charry of Germantown, Pa.; Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary - Treasurer Emeritus, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Co-Chairman of Religion and Labor Foundation; and the Rev. Charles C. Webber, formerly on the Union Theological Seminary Faculty, and now Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

Rabbi Korff pointed out that the impression has been gained that heretofore Labor has considered the Church as a class Church, while the Church considered Labor as a churchless class. This impression must cease if one is to benefit from the other, contended Rabbi Korff. Continuing he said:

"Religion recognizes labor as a divine attribute of man; religion recognizes the nobility and sacredness of labor. . . . Labor must recognize that its rights and privileges are based on divine teachings as the inalienable rights of man granted by God and not subjected to the misconception of man as to their meaning. There must be a complete co-ordination of Church and Labor in preparing the postwar world."

Giving a summary of the anti-Semitic incidents in Boston the Rabbi pointed out the great stake of Labor in this fight for democracy and called on the Church to assist itself now and give meaning to its teachings of the brotherhood of man under a common fatherhood of God.

The Rev. Dr. Francis J. McConnell is the Honorary President, Allan Knight Chambers and Joseph Schlosberg, co-chairmen, and Listan Pope, treasurer. Willard Uphaus is Executive Secretary.

Men in U. S. Uniform Made Citizens in Italy

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 1. Delayed. (AP)—Three men who already are wearing the American uniform and fighting in the United States Army became Americans legally today when they received citizenship papers in a special naturalization ceremony, the first to be held on Italian soil.

The three, born in the British Isles, are privates David S. Campbell of the Bronx, New York City; James B. Philips of Fitchburg, Mass., and John J. Allen of Pawtucket, R. I.

The oath of allegiance was administered by Dr. Henry B. Hazard, a special Department of Justice Agent who has been overseas nine months with the American armed forces for the specific purpose of naturalizing noncitizens. More than 3,000 soldiers and sailors have acquired citizenship in this manner.

Holland May Call Upon U. S. for Housing

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 3 — About 320,000 houses, or 15 per cent of all the dwellings in Holland, have been destroyed by the Germans. Many hundreds more have been stripped of essential equipment and made uninhabitable for some time to come. By the end of the war, 500,000 families will be homeless and in need of immediate shelter.

That's the wartime picture of Holland painted today by Johan C. Kromhout, Dutch architect, who came to Harvard University just before Hitler invaded the Low Countries. His sources of information indicate that if Holland is going to rehouse its homeless millions after the war, it will have to call upon America's infant industry of prefabricated buildings, for help.

Thus, this one-time art director for the Cinetone Film School, and former instructor in the Boston School of Design and History, who grew up in the architectural atmosphere of continental Europe foresees an unprecedented stimulus to prefabrication in the "temporary rebuilding of European countries."

His estimate of damages in Holland is based upon the prospects that when the Germans retreat they will thoroughly destroy "according to plan" considerably more dwellings and public buildings. Clashes of Allied and German forces over Holland, he added, will necessarily increase the damage.

12 to 15 Years' Work

Taking 1938 when almost 40,000 dwellings were erected in Holland as an average year, Mr. Kromhout figured that ordinarily it would require 12 to 15 years to rehouse Holland's wartime homeless. But the resumption of normal building activity, he pointed out, is going to be further delayed through the confiscation by the Germans of most trade equipment such as cement mixers, scaffolding, hoists, and derricks.

Add to that the fact that Hollanders do not take to wood, that brick is the traditional building material, and Mr. Kromhout foresaw further complication in rehousing the Dutch. This meant to him an unprecedented stimulus to America's prefabrication industry which will be called upon, he said, to fulfill Europe's demand for speedy postwar building of the temporary type.

Mr. Kromhout pointed out that Holland is completely dependant upon Sweden and the United States for its timber and upon England for steel. That is why Hollanders use brick for housing. But brick is not an agent for speedy construction, particularly in Holland where the soft, damp soil requires deeply laid foundations, the Dutch architect explained.

Temporary Means First

Profiting from the first World War, Mr. Kromhout believed Holland would immediately set up a government buying office after the war for building materials to avoid price increases, a department for subsidizing the building material industry and a rent-freezing law. An important function of postwar housing plans, he said, would be the testing of new materials and construction methods developed by the war.

But the probable lack of required facilities, the presence of vast labor resources and the urgent demand for immediate homes for the war homeless, he pointed out, will compel Dutch officials to think in terms of temporary, or prefabricated baracks such as American builders have been fashioning in the factories for war workers.

By using temporary structures for the first stage of postwar housing, the Dutch architect believed that Holland would in the end be able to preserve its own national tendencies regarding styles and building materials. The temporary structures, foreign to Holland's architecture, can be taken down when they have fulfilled their purpose, and permanent housing will then follow traditional lines of architecture, he explained.

Although still under the control of Germany, Holland's officials are continually busy preparing plans for postwar construction, based on Mr. Kromhout's information. Nationwide competition has been launched for the best plans for emergency housing on a large scale for Rotterdam, he added. Practically every city and town in Holland, he learns, has planning-board blue prints for reconstruction which necessarily cannot be launched on a broad scale until the cessation of hostilities.

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Californians Claim Seizure By Japanese

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Nov. 3 (AP)—Residents at Tule Lake, Calif., have organized to demand assurances of protection from disloyal Japanese, who, the Committee charged, seized control of the Tule Lake Relocation Center for a few hours on Monday.

Approximately 15,000 disloyal Japanese innabit the center.

Clark Fensler, head of the Citizens' Committee, said four Tule Lake residents were held prisoner by the Japanese for several hours. Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, denied there had been an uprising.

Mr. Fensler declared the War Relocation Authority had not called for Army assistance and said residents feared the Japanese might attempt to break out of the camp.

Ray Best, Project Director, said, however, that there was a large Army guard stationed outside the colony which could handle any situation that might arise.

Messrs. Myer and Best said the Japanese had massed only to hear a speech by Mr. Myer and had disbanded peacefully after presenting several requests. The officials did not disclose the nature of the requests.

Lawes Urges Change In Georgia Prison

REIDSVILLE, Ga., Nov. 3 (AP)—Describing the Georgia State Prison for Women as "one of the worst I have ever seen," Penologist Lewis E. Lawes Nov. 1 recommended sweeping changes in the use of the State Prison's manpower and materials.

Mr. Lawes, consultant to the Federal Government's prison industries branch and former warden of Sing Sing Prison, asserted that "the women's prison should be twice its size to handle its present population."

Said Mr. Lawes:

"I don't understand why there is a cry in Tattnall Prison over the shortage of guards when I find four men parading around inside the women's prison, all of them armed with blackjacks, stout sticks and pistols. I didn't have that, even in Sing Sing. You won't find armed guards walking around even inside Alcatraz."

He criticized the prison kitchen as "filthy."

4,270,000 Persons See Circus on Tour

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey Circus, which winds up a 7,433-mile tour here Saturday before going into winter quarters at Sarasota, Fla., played to a record audience this year of 4,270,000 people.

Roland Butler, General Press Representative, said the Circus gave 374 performances in 57 cities this year, compared to performances in nearly 100 cities last year, when approximately 4,000,000 people saw the Big Top in operation.

Mr. Butler estimated that the circus animals consumed 1,766 tons of hay and 17,810 bushels of oats while on tour. The elephants, he said, drank 535,000 gallons of water.

Jackie Cooper Enrolls In V-12 Naval School

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 3 (AP)—Jackie Cooper swapped movie makeup for naval garb yesterday as he enrolled with some 400 other young men in the V-12 school at the University of Notre Dame.

The former child actor, now 21, has been on inactive duty with the Navy the last 11 months.

Alexander Takes Command Of Caribbean Wing of ATC

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Nov. 3 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Edward Harrison Alexander, one of the Army's pioneer Air Corps ferry operators, became Commanding General of the Caribbean Wing of the Air Transport Command Nov. 2.

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Vincent J. Meloy, who has left for another assignment after commanding the Caribbean Wing of the ATC since last Jan. 9.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaboratz, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.
ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.
ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.
ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.
ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M Y.
AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.
AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs. M. Y. C.
ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway.—M. Y.
ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted—M. Y.
ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief all so-so.—M. Y.
ALWAYS A BRIDESMAID—The Andrews Sisters sing five times in this light melodramatic romance.—M. Y. C.
ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M. Y. C.
APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.
ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.
AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y
AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.
BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.
BAR 20—Standardized western with liberal showings of scenery.—M. Y. C.
BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business—M. Y.
BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiancee, and American friends.—M. Y.
BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.
BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.
BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.
BLACK HILLS EXPRESS—Regulation Western of Wells-Fargo days.—M. Y. C.
BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in Inn.—M.
BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again—M. Y. C.
BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.
BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.
BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.
CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—Boston Blackie, falsely suspected of crime, clears himself while outwitting police.—M. Y.
CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Man surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.
CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio outlays, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.
CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.
CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. newsreelman and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.
CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER—Realistic Russian record of resistance at Stalingrad.—M. Y.
CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse kidnap melodrama. M. Y.
CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.
COASTAL COMMAND—Documentary showing daily work of Royal Air Force in protecting convoys in Northern waters.—M. Y. C.
COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.
CONEY ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.
CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her passing just when she realizes that she has inspired him. M. Y.
CORVETTE K-225—Spectacular melodrama extolling Royal Canadian Navy heroism.—M. Y.
COWBOY IN MANHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.
CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.
CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.
DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.
DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.
DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.
DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.
DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.
DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.
DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.
DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.
DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.
DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.
DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.
DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen farce, even in Technicolor.—M.
EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.
EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.
FALCON IN DANGER—But don't worry, he is booked for more adventures after discovering whereabouts of two tycoons.—M. Y. C.
FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.
FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.
FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.
FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.
FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in a rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.
FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.
FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.
FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.
FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the RAF, climaxed by raid over Berlin.—M. Y.
FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.
FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-bandsman in night club.—M. Y. C.
FOOTLIGHT GLAMOUR—Speed of little theaters fly better-than-average addition to Bumpstead series. M. Y. C.
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel on Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.
FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.
FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN—Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.
FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.
FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.
FUGITIVE FROM SONORA—Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.
GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.
GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.
GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.
GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public. M. Y. C.
GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.
GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.
GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.
GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.
GOOD MORNING JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.
GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.
GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.
GUADALAJARA—Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.
GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.
HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searchers vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

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HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.
HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.
HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolent employer.—M. Y.
HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.
HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.
HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.
HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.
HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.
HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.
HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.
HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.
HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.
HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.
HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.
HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.
HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.
HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.
HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.
HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.
HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.
HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wisned to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.
HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about escapades.
HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters style of warbling.—M. Y. C.
HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.
JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M. Y. C.
JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.
JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics, with good melodramatic results.—M.
LAD FROM OUR TOWN—Russian wartime romance of tank officer and concert singer.—M. Y.
LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters untamed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.
LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.
LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.
LASSIE COME HOME—Touching story of collie who refused to be separated from family with which she grew up.—M. Y. C.
LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat land grabbers in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.
LET'S FACE IT—Passable musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.
LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.
LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.
MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.
MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival
MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.
MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.
MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude. M. Y. C.
MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.
MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.
MY KINGDOM FOR A COOK—Testy British author starts feud in New England town when he tries to steal cook. Good romantic farce.—M. Y. C.
MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.
NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.
NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.
NOBODY'S DARLING—Fair comedy about home life of pair of screen players and daughter.—M. Y. C.
PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.
PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.
PASSPORT TO SUEZ—Lone Wolf unjustly suspected in flighty melodrama.—M. Y.
PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.
PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.
PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the star. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.
PILOT NO. FIVE—Regimented tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.
POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.
SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl singer busts racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS—Stage girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.
SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.
SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.
SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan.—M. Y.
SOMETHING TO SHOUT ABOUT—Vaudeville returns in a backstage musical which displays some good incidental talent. Cole Porter songs.—M. Y.
SOMEONE TO REMEMBER—Sentimental comedy about mother who kept hope of seeing long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.
SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency.—M. Y. C.
SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents.—M. Y.
STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.
STAND BY ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.
STORMY WEATHER—Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.
STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Melodrama about killing of Hitler impersonator.—M.
SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY—Nostalgic Technicolor musical about singing star who rose from beer garden entertainer to fiancee of duke.—M.
STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.
STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.
SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.
SWING-SHIFT MAIZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.
SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.
TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.
TENTING TONIGHT IN THE OLD CAMPGROUND—Fair Western of stagecoach days.—M. Y. C.
TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.
THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS—Two-hour variety show with Eddie Cantor as guide.—M. Y. C.
THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.
THIS IS THE ARMY—Sepctacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.
TOP MAN—Timely musical about classmates in junior college who work four hours daily in aircraft factory.—M. Y. C.
THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.
THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.
THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.
TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M. Y.
TONIGHT WE RAID CALAIS—Melodrama about lone British saboteur working with French underground to blow up Nazi-occupied factory.—M. Y.
TRUE TO LIFE—Funny comedy about family put on air by needy radio writers.—M. Y. C.
TWO WEEKS TO LIVE—Lum 'n' Abner fans will enjoy this farce about efforts to get quick money out of hair-raising adventures.—M. Y. C.
VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.
WAGON TRACKS WEST—Indian crooked commissioner, rich grazing lands stirred together into cracking Western.—M. Y. C.
WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.
WE'VE NEVER BEEN LICKED—War melodrama which has Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for the most part as scene, and exciting airplane-ship battle for finish.—M. Y.
WE WILL COME BACK—Russian film about civilian guerrillas. Romance and spy-melodrama add piquancy.—M. Y.
WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with songs.—M. C.
WEST SIDE KID—Far-fetched melodrama about gangster who reforms neglected family.—M. Y.
WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.
WHITE SAVAGE—Technicolor South Seas romance of princess and fisherman.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.
WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.
WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.
WINTERTIME—Sonja Henie again displays skating skill. Long on performance talent and short on story interest.—M. Y. C.
YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture sub marine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY—James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man.
YOUNGEST PROFESSION—Girl autograph hunter meets movie stars amusingly, and entagles parents in harmless but annoying gossip.—M. Y. C.
YOU'RE A LUCKY FELLOW, MR. SMITH—Passable farcical musical about girl who must marry before her twenty-first birthday.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

CRAZY HOUSE—Olsen and Johnson in one of their characteristic slapstick musicals, this time with a movie studio as the scene of their antics.—M. Y. C.
FIND THE BLACKMAILER—Mystery melodrama with action swift, though none too clear. Reform candidate handily triumphs over crooks.—M. Y. C.
FLESH AND FANTASY—Melodramatic study of fear and superstition, well-acted, indicating that men and women can be and should be their own masters.—M.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists whose love lives become entangled, leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.

Three Nations To Confer On Food Problem

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2 (AP)—A member of the United States Delegation disclosed yesterday that an international conference on food production and consumption would be held Monday in Ottawa, Canada, with Great Britain, Canada and the United States participating.

Dr. Lloyd G. Reynolds, Associate Professor of Political Economy at the Johns Hopkins University, told the Baltimore Sun that preliminary discussions leading up to the Ottawa Conference were now being held in Washington between the British and American delegations.

He described the purpose of the meetings as an effort to prepare "an authentic statement on the relative food positions" of the three countries, and named these men as his co-workers on the American Commission:

Dr. Leonard A. Maynard, head of the School of Nutrition of Cornell University, Chairman.

Dr. Montell Ogden, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Paul Koenig, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Reynolds said the conference would determine the consumption and production of food—either actual of estimated—for each of the three countries from 1935 through 1944.

The relative nutritive content of foods available would also be analyzed.

The spokesman said the Commission's work would be "simply a fact-finding job," adding representatives were not empowered to determine food allocations.

The British Delegation will be headed by P. G. Barter, Chief Statistician for the Ministry of Food, and the Canadian Delegation by Dr. H. F. Angus, Chairman of the Food Requirements Commission, Dr. Reynolds said.

Determining Factor

MELBOURNE, Nov. 3 (AP)—Australia's Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, W. J. Scully, said Oct. 30 the amount of food the Commonwealth could produce would determine the number of Allied troops that could be sent here for the offensive against Japan.

His comment was made in connection with a recent announcement of President Roosevelt that Australian beef and veal supplies would go to American troops in the South and Southwest Pacific.

Australia also is supplying the Allied forces with canned fruits, butter, cheese, eggs, and fresh vegetables.

Mr. Scully estimated Australian meat production would be raised by 120,000 tons during 1943-44. With food supplied to Americans, Australia intends to pay in reverse Lend-Lease for United States planes, tanks, and equipment sent here.

Air Medal Given Officers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Air Medal has been presented to Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commanding the 13th Air Force, and to his fighter commander, Brig. Gen. Dean C. Strother, the War Department reported yesterday.

Youth Groups Asked to Teach Appreciation for Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Youth-serving organizations in this country must quickly reach out in include more young people in their activities, and must place more emphasis on helping them develop such an appreciation of democracy, through effective participation, that they will be stanch defenders of it in the crucial postwar years. This conclusion, reached here at the 27th annual meeting of the National Council of Girl Scouts, Oct. 26-28 was taken as the basis for a concentrated plan of action which will guide Girl Scouts in the United States for the next two years.

The program of rapid expansion was adopted after the Council members heard Girl Scout leaders and other important speakers outline the need for doing everything possible to help today's youngsters gain a strong devotion to our way of life. Gregor Ziemer, author and radio commentator, for example, spoke from his own observations as head of the American Colony School in Berlin just prior to the war when he warned: "Hitler is counting on Nazi-trained youth to win the peace, even if he loses the war."

Mr. Ziemer urged that Girl Scouts be told what German youth has been taught, so they can help combat Nazi doctrines after the war.

Must Help Youth

Another who spoke tellingly on this point was Lieut. Commander Dorothy C. Stratton of the Spars.

"The benefits of our youth organizations," she said, "are still accruing to only a fraction of our boys and girls.

"We must see to it that no large percentage of our youth fails to participate in youth groups through lack of opportunity in the community, or lack of money to belong.

"The adult population must awaken to the challenge of the totalitarian countries to our way of serving youth. Germany, for example, subsidizes its youth organizations.

"Our task is harder. We glibly repeat the words 'Total War,' not always realizing that this total war means war against regimentation of youth. We must do—and do better—on a voluntary basis what Germany does by regimentation."

Mrs. Alan H. Means of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was re-elected National President, declared that the Girl Scout movement has been making rapid strides in working to meet the very challenge to which Commander Stratton referred. Mrs. Means announced that since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the Girl Scout membership has increased 23 per cent. She predicted, too, that by the end of next year the membership will have reached 1,000,000.

"We have come a long way since Dec. 7, 1941," she said, "but the longer the war continues the bigger and more urgent our job becomes, not only to train girls for duties in the Wacs, Waves, Spars, Marines, or home front action, but also to train them to solve the far-reaching postwar problems that will arise."

Mrs. Means pointed to Houston, Texas, as an example of what can be done to widen the service of Girl Scouting.

"In Houston," she said, "they went about the thing very systematically. In one year their membership has tripled."

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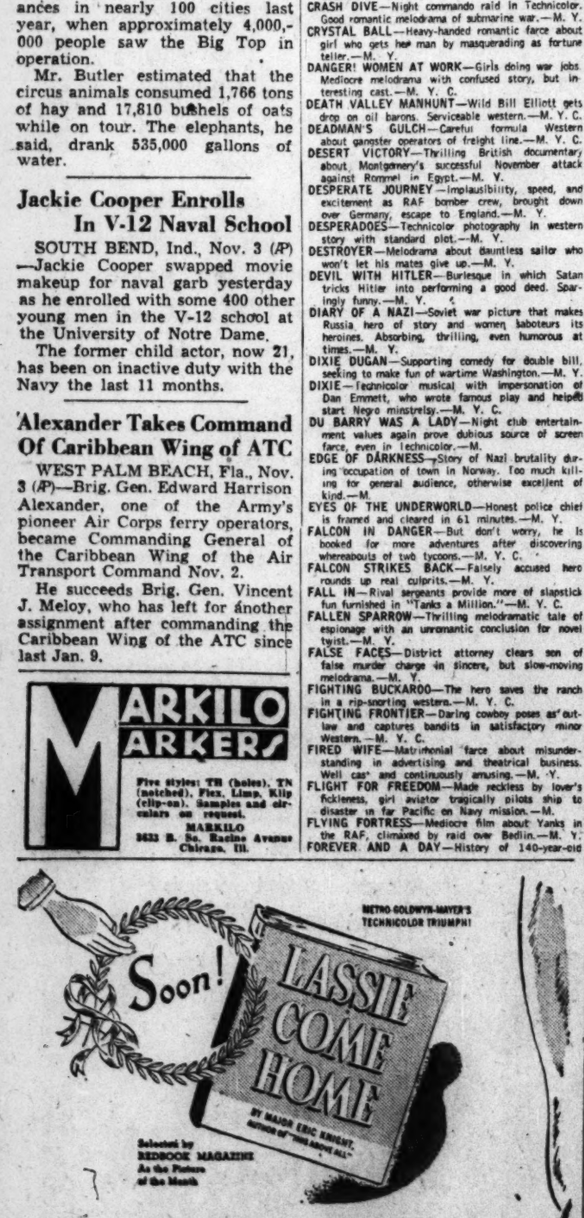
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Feathers Return With Victorian Fashion Mood

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When fashion takes a sentimental turn—out come her ostrich feathers. Lightly, yet with a certain amount of ostentation, these frothy, glamorous trimmings are making their appearance here and there in the fashion scene. Doubtless they have been swept in on the tides of war. Also the richly sentimental Victorian trend now so noticeable with its off-shoulder evening gowns and swaggering lapels, may be said to have a certain responsibility for their return. For who can consider anything as truly in the Victorian mood without feather boas and plumes?

The current revival in feathers—the first since 1932 when there was a timid flutter of interest—brings feathers to us again in their most restrained and best-behaved manner. We like a touch of them, but quite evidently our modern taste can take only so many. John-Frederics launched feather boas in his collection about a year ago. Some were made of ostrich, but mainly of glistening coq. This revival gathers its momentum, gingerly. Adrian, sensing the beauty of the lustrous gleam of metal in coq feathers, fashioned a bodice of a dinner dress of their sleek smoothness.

Shortage of Experts

This fashion for feathers is likely to remain slight. One difficulty with their becoming definitely popular is that the handling requires the deftness of skilled hands in order to "work" the plumage properly. These are not to be had today, they are in other jobs so feather work is simpler.

So long have feathers lain dormant in fashion that one wonders where the apparently abundant stocks have come from. In 1913, when the traffic in feathers largely ceased by government order, following long agitation by the Audubon Society and other bird lovers, some 15 varieties of feathers were in use, imported to this country from all over the world. However, fashion's interest in them at that date was dwindling somewhat. Consequently existing stocks were put away until a more favorable season. Alfred L. Simon, who with his brother, has been leader in the feather industry for many years, points out that now, when fashion has need of trimming that does not reduce our supplies of critical war materials, feathers are filling the need. The government released the old impounded stocks two years ago; they are in circulation now for a period of six years, after which time only domestic fowl, ostrich, and other specifically named feathers may be worn.

In the meantime no new burdens have been placed on our feathered friends to produce the feathers seen on new hats. By using what we had in the house, as it were, we have given a lightness and gaiety to fashion that it perhaps needs in wartime, and brought new life to an industry that had almost ceased to be.

For Formal Occasions

Hats, boas, fans, muffs—occasionally a short ostrich cape—fit themselves into the feather mode today. All tend almost exclusively to formal or festive occasions. Dainty evening hats of gilded biot or coq clusters with gold lace for an accent on velvet, jersey or felt, are fashioned by Helene Garnell. Bright and light color combinations are her selection for these confections. Walter Florell, whose designs in the Merry Widow have proved so effective, plays with ostrich in poufs and facings for hats to grace gala evenings, and touches off his picturesque millinery with matching muffs. One of Hattie Carnegie's dinner hats mounts swirled feathers on a tiny lattice work calot of black satin ribbon, then veils it mysteriously with sheer maline—over one eye. No one knows better than Germaine Vittu the secret of attaining chic without extravagance. She has been practicing it in New York with French frugality and effectiveness for many seasons now. One of her exquisite little "after five" hats, petite as it is, makes striking use of feathers—she tops a tiny tricorne in cyclamen shades of rose and blue faille ribbon with two miniature ostrich plumes. Another imaginative black velvet dinner hat adopts two fancies of glycerined ostrich.

Soft Ostrich Preferred

Mme. Rosette Reine, formerly of Paris, presented in her first New York collection several models exploiting ostrich, leaning particularly to those where the soft curl of the plume cascades delicately against the hair. Often she combined two shades of feather. Uncurled ostrich also finds its admirers. One bold upturned breton is faced entirely with this stiff, yet deceivingly soft trim. It is black, silhouetting the profile to perfection, and is worn with a matching muff. These uncurled feathers are impervious to damp days, which have taken the curl out of many a feather, and the starch out of many a wearer, much to her chagrin. Remember?

No feathers are curled in their natural state. Every frond of the ostrich plume must be curled by careful handwork. This often necessitates stitching feathers together for added richness, and is a ticklish business.

While war brings out the sentimental fashion for feathers—because of their softness and feathery beauty, it also finds many practical uses for them. The United States Department of Agriculture in one of its bulletins indicates that feathers are flying at the battle front as well as waving on the home front. They are used frequently in camouflage equipment, give added warmth to soldiers' sleeping bags, and are both light and warm when used as interlinings in aviators' jackets. Who says feathers haven't a way with them?

Hans Geiger-Manet

Ostrich plumes are leading feathers in their return to favor with milady. (Left to right) Jet black uncurled ostrich has been selected by Peg Fischer to design a dinner hat and matching muff. The hat itself is a velvet calot coming to a point at the forehead. Hattie Carnegie has designed this dinner hat based on a latticework calot of black satin ribbon surmounted with swirled feathers and a soft veil. Still more Victorian is the black velvet dinner hat by Reine, with a great ostrich plume in two shades of pink.

Wise Furniture Arrangement Spurs Family Fun

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This article is the first of a series of five which will appear on alternate Wednesdays, dealing with Fundamentals in Home Furnishing Design. They are written by Margaret George, in charge of Interior Decoration and Design at the Jackson-Von Ladau School of Fashion, Boston.*

By Margaret George

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether you are trying to decide where to place the sofa, what color to paint the bathroom, or how to select furniture for the whole house, deciding seems the difficulty.

Too many women become baffled and confused at the point of decision. Then they declare: "Well, I guess I just don't know a thing about decoration." Actually, they know much more than they think they do, but they haven't sorted out the fundamentals on which to base decisions from the sea of cute ideas, decorating tricks and helpful hints.

The term Interior Decoration must bear some of the blame for this confusion, for it suggests that our aim is to add pretty nonessentials to our homes. I suggest that we adopt the term, "Home Furnishing Design," and consider ourselves designers. Design being the project, we now can adopt the "Four Fundamentals of Design" as our standards of decision.

Four Fundamentals

These four fundamentals appear so simple and obvious, and perhaps so academic, that you will say to yourself: "Oh, but they won't help me to give my home personality and charm." Like all principles, however, their implications are broad and deep, opening up and illuminating every situation to which they are applied.

Good design is characterized by integrity of function, material and method, resulting in integrity of the whole.

We shall discuss the first of the Four Fundamentals in this article; the others in the articles to follow. I shall phrase them as test questions which you can ask yourself in solving any problem. The first fundamental question is this: "Does this object or plan achieve the specific purpose toward which I aim?" Does it meet the need? Does it solve the problem? Does it performed the function? Does it work?

Our decisions are immediately simplified. We decide on those articles and arrangements which will achieve our purpose, meet our need, which will make the place into a home—in all that the word implies—for our particular family. The needs of each family, both physical and aesthetic, are of course unique; for no two families are identical. Hence, we will of necessity achieve individuality.

Living Room "Redecorated"

For instance, the mother of five lusty youngsters said to her neighbor, "My living room is frightful. I'm ashamed of it, it's such a mess! Help me with selecting new draperies and things." Her friend's suggestion was to study the whole situation to see what was really needed. They found that the living room was a mess, because the one room was required to perform, as best it could, the functions of a dozen rooms. Neither dad nor mother, nor big sister, nor the two boys, nor the two youngsters had any proper place to do the things they like best to do. They were all trying to do them under each other's feet or, not doing them at all, were unhappy because they were bored and homeless.

The furnishings were good in themselves but the house was not furnished in good taste, was not good design, because it didn't do its job. Mother stopped decorating and began to design. Her family and whole house were studied quietly for some time. The two boys were the most homeless, though they shared a nice big room of their own. Their room was first on the list.

First, cleverly divided closets and cupboards were constructed, covering one wall. Here clothes and sports equipment, airplane model parts, all had their own compartments. Two couch beds with short stout fitted spreads of sail cloth were placed head to head along another wall, with a table between them for a small radio and a portable record player. Over the beds was a long bank of shelving for books, magazines, collections and trophies. High-piled pillows and individual spotlights invited reading. A huge flat-topped office desk (secondhand) with two good-posture chairs was placed at right angles to the wall between the windows, and that wall space was filled in with a big bulletin board. Good lighting on a large mirror over two small chests encouraged grooming.

Walls and ceiling were painted with washable, sunny yellow paint. A blue grass rug from the sun porch replaced kicked-up scatter rugs. (A carpet sweeper is in its own compartment in the bank of closets.) The furniture was painted blue. The pillows were red, yellow and blue. The boys use it and love it. It seems to meet a lot of needs for them—and for the family.

Everybody Happy

The whole family caught the idea. Mother rigged a place in the kitchen for keeping household accounts, thus clearing the living room desk for correspondence. She and big sister installed a sewing alcove, with all equipment, by the window in the upstairs hall. The master bed room became less frilly, and dad, who never had a study, fitted a corner of the bed room as his own spot for quiet when big sister's crowd took over downstairs. The end of the sun porch was equipped as a play room for the youngest two, with low cupboards for their toys.

The living room "decoration"? How did that come out? Wonderfully! There's now room in the cabinet for records which the family enjoys together. (Big sister has albums of dance records which she brings down from her room.) Newspapers and current magazines now have a shelf in the bookcase, cleared of the boys' books. Now there's a good looking table for many quiet games, set up at one end, with game paraphernalia on a shelf of the bookcase near by. Mother has a well-fitted capacious sewing table by her chair, and dad has a good big table with a shelf. Both have adjustable floor lamps, which leave table tops clear. There are "three-speed" lights wherever needed, giving different lighting for different activities.

It's a lovely room for living together when the family wants to be together; it's a lovely room for entertaining, or for mother's and dad's quiet evenings, or for big sister's beau nights, or even for children's parties. But it failed miserably when asked to perform all these functions at once.

Prune Champion Offers Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ever since prunes and raisins became exclusive and reluctant to come off the grocer's shelf, their value has been maintained at a glamorous level. I have always had the deepest respect for the lowly prune. I remember on one of my trips to one of the larger cities, I ordered prunes for breakfast and my companion was horrified. The fact is, I like prunes.

To those not so enthusiastic, I submit some of my favorite ways of preparing them. The simplest, and not so unusual, method is to use at least one whole lemon, sliced thin, and precooked in some water and sugar to taste, with enough prunes added to make a full pint after cooking. Some add a bit of cinnamon stick for variety.

The Bohemians have a fine prune recipe. I won't try to spell it. Use your favorite roll recipe. Roll out thin, cut with a round cutter, and let rise. Press down the center of each round and fill with prune sauce enriched with bits of nuts (or not, as you choose), and a sprinkling of buttered sugar on top and bake. You will have a very delectable breakfast or luncheon addition.

A raisin sauce rolled up in some of this same dough and brushed over with powdered sugar moistened with water and allowed to rise the second time, then baked, is fine for breakfast.

Rhubarb sauce can become glamorous with the addition of whole oranges and raisins. Grind the skin of the orange and boil in a small amount of water until soft, while you are preparing the rhubarb. I use one whole orange to a pint of sauce. Grind the rest of the orange and add it to the cooked orange skin plus about 12 stalks of rhubarb, cut fine, and add a tablespoon of raisins, using sugar to taste.

N. C. Q.

Make It Modern

A friend of ours recently transformed an old-fashioned highboy-type radio into a low, cabinet-type by sawing off the legs, leaving only the knobs with which the legs had been topped, to form the feet on which the piece now stands. Whenever he decides to purchase a new radio, he can still use the old one as a handsome cabinet by removing the "innards," for it is enclosed by beautifully matched, grained doors. The sawed-off legs, with the addition of a top, made a child's table.

R. E. M.

Inexpensive Gifts Can Be Made With a Little Ingenuity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Simple, inexpensive but attractive Christmas presents can be made in one's spare time and these homemade gifts seem most appreciated. If one doesn't care to sew one can still find things to make such as lovely earrings from buttons or small squares of percale fringed for snack napkins. And who this Christmas wouldn't welcome a jar of fruits or vegetables put up at home?

Last year we could still find percales in pretty patterns so made most of our gifts of that. For the fringed napkins we bought four half-yard pieces of tiny rosebud percale in different colors, getting eight napkins out of each piece. Each square was fringed to the depth of half an inch and each gift box contained eight napkins, two of each color, the cost amounting to only a few cents each.

Aprons are old standbys for gift making. A most attractive one may be made from a yard of white dotted Swiss, widely box pleated, and with rickrack stitched along the hemline about an inch from the top and four rows of rickrack—red, yellow, blue and green—stitched about half an inch apart starting up from the lower hemline. Ribbon ties should be sewn on each side at the waist.

Popular and easy to make are dainty aprons comprised of three identical flowered hankies—the bigger the better. Take the first and sew the top of the square to a long ribbon that ties around the waist. Cut the second hanky in two and put two or three pleats in each half so that the two pieces fit across the bottom of the first square. These two half pieces are not joined in the center to each other, just attached to the bottom of the original handkerchief to give the apron its necessary length. Then cut the third hanky diagonally and join the straight sides to either side of the apron. The long sides of the triangular pieces will be the exact length of the hanky-and-a-half which forms the middle of the apron.

For anyone who enjoys fancy sewing, a practical and most effective gift are place mats of heavy white cotton with a vegetable or flower motif appliqued in one corner. These look fresh for summer tables and may be bound with bright green seam binding.

One year we made for nieces living in Canada, white wool parkas, easily knitted in one piece and then sewn across the top. Bright wool flowers and leaves embroidered around the edge that frames the face gave them a pretty peasant touch.

For hair ornaments all that is necessary are some combs, ribbon, flowers and a little ingenuity.

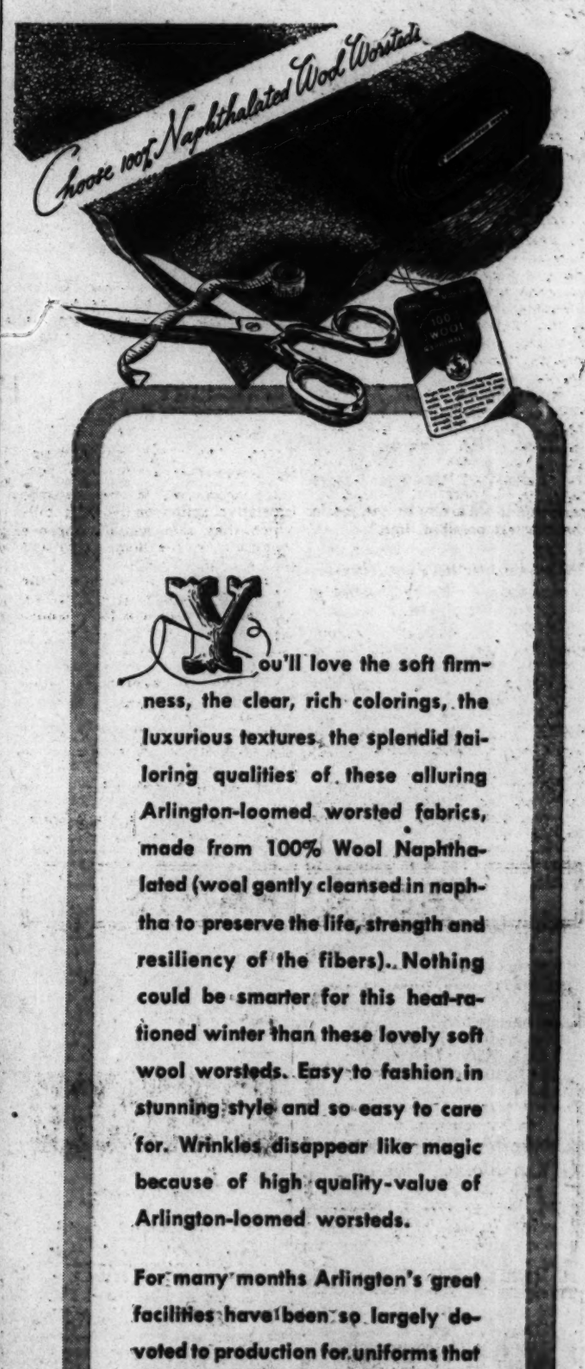
Recipe File Is Useful

Today we are told to lay away our prewar cookbooks and start a new recipe file, using the many recipes designed specifically for wartime food saving. Then, what could make a more useful gift than a brand new recipe file, all attractive in its gay colors and handiness for clipped recipes? And the nice thing is that it can be easily made.

First, purchase a package of large business-type envelopes, a package of gummed cloth reinforcements and two notebook rings. Then list those food topics most common to your menus, such as: Soups, Salads, Breads, Pastry, Cakes, etc. Now clip from the magazines the most delectable pictures illustrative of your subjects and paste on one to each envelope face, being sure to have the opening at the top. Next, print the subject across the face of the envelope. Reinforcements are then pasted on the lower edge of the envelope, about five inches apart and one-fourth inch from the edge. Paste these on both sides, then punch a hole through their centers.

Have the two cardboards for the covers cut about one inch larger than the envelopes and punch holes on the lengthwise edge to correspond with those made in the envelopes. Arrange your topics in alphabetical order, place the cardboard covers on the outer sides and run the notebook rings through the punctured reinforcements. Find a lovely colored picture for the cover, a vegetable or fruit grouping, or perhaps a table setting and paste on the cover, lettering it "Wartime Recipe File."

Now when you clip a recipe, it can be quickly popped into its proper place and is accessible.



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For many months Arlington's great facilities have been so largely devoted to production for uniforms that the available supply of piece goods has been limited. Twice during 1943 the men and women of Arlington Mills have been given the Army-Navy award for "meritorious services on the production front." Ask for Arlington-loomed worsteds and look for "Naphthalated Wool" identification which always appears on the end of the bolt board.

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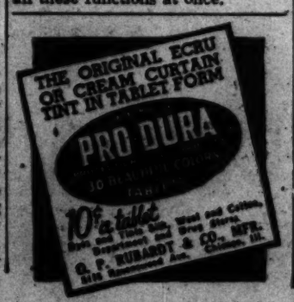
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Huge 'Mars,' Flying Boat, Goes to Navy

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company announced yesterday that the 70-ton Martin Mars, world's largest flying boat, had passed all preliminary tests successfully and had been turned over to the Navy for eventual use as a "Flying Liberty Ship" between United States and distant war theaters.

The Navy Trial Board took over the vessel yesterday, the company disclosed in a statement, and would check test results before putting it into service.

The ship, which can carry a cargo load in excess of 15 tons, was put through a series of trials described by company spokesmen as "one of the most grueling series of tests to which an airplane has ever been submitted."

This record, the company asserted, had exceeded the "international closed circuit distance record for seaplanes by approximately 50 per cent."

The tests included a 32 hour and 17 minute nonstop, nonrefueling endurance flight covering more than 4,600 miles.

This record, the company asserted, had exceeded the "international closed circuit distance record for seaplanes by approximately 50 per cent."

Other records set, the company said, were gross load at takeoff, 141,000 pounds; size of crew on endurance flight, 22; amount of fuel carried by an airplane, approximately a tank car load, and longest sustained flight over water.

At one time during the test, spokesmen added, the ship was put into an almost vertical power dive, and when it was pulled out, the accelerometer showed its wings had withstood a load of 210 tons.

Dependent Families To Sign New Forms

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—A new simplified dependency certificate, to be filled out and signed by dependents themselves, will be used in converting soldiers' family allotments, recently increased by Congress, Brig. Gen. H. N. Gilbert, Director of the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits, announced yesterday.

General Gilbert said there would be "no interruption in the mailing of current monthly family allowance payments" during the shift to the new forms.

"By returning these certificates promptly, dependents can speed the conversion of their accounts," he added. "The ODB has set up ample machinery to accomplish this tremendous task, but we must have the co-operation of these dependents if we are to do the job in the shortest possible time."

Mexican Oranges in Bond Cross U. S. for Canada

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 3 (AP)—Carloads of Mexican oranges, which for years have been barred from the United States, are passing through en route to Canada—crated in bond.

It's a wartime measure, approved when Canada's needs evidently had exceeded the American export supply.

The shipments are in bond—not to be used in the United States—to prevent possible spread of the Mexican fruit fly.

Cities Preparing to Meet Impact of World Peace

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 3—"Can we possibly get ready in time for peace—whenever it comes?"

This is the new topic of conversation, strikingly different from that of previous years, heard when mayors and other city officials get together these days, as they did here recently for the Wartime Conference on Municipal Problems held by the American Municipal Association.

Last year and the year before these officials were deeply concerned about the problem of boom towns—those centers of defense and war industry which grew so fast there wasn't enough housing, enough education, enough recreation to go around. This problem is still here to some degree, but the new one is much more urgent in their opinion. Now the question is, Shall peace catch the cities as unprepared as the depression caught them? Alert local officials mean to see that this doesn't happen.

One of the most widely experienced of this country's political scientists, Prof. Charles E. Merriam, of the University of Chicago, sounded a warning which fell on sympathetic ears.

Municipal "Pearl Harbors"

"There are likely to be many municipal Pearl Harbors unless we drive ahead more rapidly in the direction of constructive preparations," he said. "These will necessitate the co-operation of all levels of government and of all groups in the community—business, labor, workers, and others."

Professor Merriam recalled his experience as advisor to the Public Works Administration in the early days of the depression, when projects already financed were held up for referenda, and the acquisition of sites. "No matter how much money we had," he said, "we weren't able to make the dirt fly for weeks because of such delays."

One way to help cities get ready for peace was told by Herbert A. Olson of Ann Arbor, Mich., newly elected President of the American Municipal Association. An experiment made last month in Michigan points the way, he said. This was in the form of a five-day institute for officials in Michigan charged with making postwar plans. Two national organizations, the American Municipal Association and the national organizations, the American Municipal Association and the National Society of Planning Officials, arranged the institute. They had the co-operation of the Michigan Municipal League and the Michigan Planning Commission.

Federal Action Sought

The institute proved helpful to those who attended and many members are helping to arrange regional meetings to be held in Michigan this month for the benefit of local officials who have had little experience in planning. Other States are expected to follow this pattern.

While this Conference agreed that planning should move faster if it is to be ready to go when the victory comes, there was some question as to which comes first, federal, or state and local planning. President Roosevelt sent a message to the Conference saying the Federal Government is not unmindful of its responsibilities in the postwar era, but that "unanimity of opinion among municipal governments will go far in assisting the Federal Government to formulate a national policy of postwar action."

The municipal people, on the other hand, expressed the opinion that the Federal Government ought to decide what it is going to do first so the localities can fit their plans into the larger one.

In a resolution, the Conference asked the Federal Government to "enunciate forthwith a policy relating to postwar plans and construction."

As for the degree to which the Federal Government should aid cities financially, there was some difference of opinion. At one extreme was Ralph Bradford, General Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who warned of the dangers of accepting "Federal largess." At the other end was Richard Graves, of the League of California Cities, who declared that if public works are to be for the relief of large-scale unemployment, no city can manage the burden unaided.

The Conference resolution on finance called for a different distribution of tax money to give cities greater income without federal control. It asked for "an equitable sharing with local governments of revenues collected by the states and Federal Government within local governmental areas, the maintenance of a substantial base of independent local sources of revenue, and guarantees for the maintenance and encouragement of independent local government."

House G. O. P. Prods Bills

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Sixteen Republican House members established a "Drive-for-Action Committee" to seek prompt legislative action on pending bills which they said would "improve conditions on the home front and advance the war effort."

Their statement accused the Democratic leadership of "stalling and delaying decisions in a manner which weakens our home front and retards our war effort."

Among the matters listed by the Committee as "appropriate subjects" for immediate action were:

Final settlement of the food problem and the subsidy question and appointment of a single food administrator.

Increasing production of crude oil.

Investigation of all appropriations to achieve economy.

Enactment of legislation to provide for appeals through the courts from "any bureaucratic directive or regulation."

Charter members of the Committee include Representatives Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota; Gerald W. Landis of Indiana; Ross Rizley of Oklahoma; Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho; Thomas D. Winter of Kansas; Ben F. Jensen of Iowa; Joseph P. O'Hara of Minnesota; Cliff Clevenger of Ohio; Bartel J. Jonkman of Michigan; Robert B. Chiperfield of Illinois; Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska; William J. Miller of Connecticut; Marion T. Bennett of Missouri; Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin; Andrew C. Schiffler of West Virginia, and Leonard W. Hall of New York.

Pottery Coal Range To Be Ready Soon

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—A streamlined pottery coal range equipped with flat bottomed cooking utensils is the newest development in war-generated kitchen equipment.

The stove is expected to go on the market early next year, the War Production Board announced yesterday. It contains 80 pounds of metal in contrast with the pre-war model which weighed 1,085 pounds.

It is designed to use about 10 pounds of anthracite coal or coke every 24 hours. If fired every 12 hours it can be ready for use any time.

The streamlined descendant of the old kitchen range has two hot plates and two ovens. One plate which can be heated to 725 degrees, will boil two quarts of water in four to five minutes. The other plate heats to 460 degrees. Like a modern gas or electric stove, the pottery range has insulated covers to let down over the plates when they are not in use.

The range has all-over insulation of mineral wool which adds to the ability of pottery clay to distribute heat evenly.

Americans Invest In 102 Countries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Americans own property, or at least before the war, owned it, in at least 102 countries, the Treasury has discovered. The highest individual investment found thus far is one in excess of $7,000,000 and the lowest, one of $40.

Having distributed thousands of report forms to corporations and individuals in all parts of the country, the Treasury is now urging that they be returned no matter how insignificant they may seem.

The information is needed by the armed forces, by the Allied Military Government, foreign funds control, the Office of Economic Warfare and other government agencies not only to aid in winning the war but as background for the financial and economic discussions which will inevitably occur in the formulation of the peace.

Hutson Again Leads League In Two Fields

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—War or no war, things apparently are returning to normalcy in the National Football League. Don Hutson of Green Bay again leads the loop in scoring and pass receiving.

The great Packer end, who holds 17 individual records—more than any other player in the league's history—had a slow start this fall.

Contributing factors to his slackened pace, no doubt, were his pre-occupation with civic and personal affairs. He's had difficulty securing adequate help to operate his thriving Green Bay bowling alleys. And as chairman of the Brown County (Wis.) Red Cross drive he worked like a beaver, producing an over-subscription of 70 per cent. Then, too, he's on a civic committee to study possibilities of obtaining a community airport.

Great Day

So it wasn't until this week that he finally got around to his customary business of dominating the pro league in scoring and pass receiving. Against New York last Sunday he had one of his greatest days, breaking five of his own league records, snagging two touchdown passes, and kicking five extra points. His 17 points gave him a season total of 54, ahead of Bill Paschal of New York who is second with 48, and Harry Hopp of Detroit, third with 42.

In nabbing seven passes he boosted his season figure to 23, overtaking Wilbur Moore of Washington who dropped to second place with a total of 20. Moore's catches, however, have netted six scores, Hutson's five. Don will be out to better that mark Sunday against the Chicago Bears and keep his team in the championship race.

So goes the man who wanted to quit football this year. He had announced his intentions of retiring. But one day last August he told Coach Curly Lambeau he'd give it another try. Not because he wanted to play especially, but because the manpower shortage had left Curly on the spot.

"Football in general and Curly in particular have been good to me. I owe them a debt of gratitude," he said. In paying it off he's well on his way toward leading the league in scoring for the fourth consecutive year and in pass receptions for the fifth.

Canadeo Regains Lead

Hutson's teammate, Tony Canadeo, has regained ground-gaining honors from Harry Clark of the Bears. He has 339 yards in 63 attempts while Clark shows 327 yards in 68 ball-carrying efforts.

Sid Luckman of the Bears continues to lead all passers in completions as well as yards gained—62 tosses, good for 1,189 yards and 14 touchdowns. Also hurling 14 scores, Washington's Sammy Baugh is second with 52 completions for 811 yards.

Baugh tops the punters, having raised his average distance to 45.4 yards in 19 kicks, while Hopp rates second with a 38.1 average in 28 boots.

New York Sextet Looks Better In Loss to Montreal

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	2	0	0	4	9	3
Montreal	1	0	1	3	4	3
Detroit	1	0	0	2	8	3
Boston	0	0	1	1	2	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	1	4
New York	0	3	0	0	6	15

Result Nov. 2

Montreal 2, New York 1.

By the Associated Press

After taking two trouncings from the Toronto Maple Leafs and the Detroit Red Wings, the New York Rangers appear to be improving in the National Hockey League.

They fought the Montreal Canadiens hard all the way last night before going down, 2 to 1, on the Montreal ice. Thus, although they will open their home season at Madison Square Garden in New York on Saturday against Chicago with three straight defeats, they no longer can be regarded as pushovers.

The Canadiens, who previously had tied the Boston Bruins at 2-2, scored first on Murph Chamberlain's goal, but the Rangers tied it up on Jack McDonald's rap in the first period. Early in the second period Phil Watson, a former Ranger, rammed in what proved the winning goal. Thereafter great work by Goalie Ken McAuley kept the Canadiens at bay.

Pittsburgh Hopes To Tie for Lead

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Hornets, with some new faces in the squad, will try to hoist themselves into a tie for first place in the Western Division of the American Hockey League when they meet the Hershey Bears here tonight.

The recent addition of Fred Robertson at defense and Cliff Barton at right wing was expected to bolster the squad in the Hornets' effort to knock off Hershey, at present on top of the Eastern Division heap.

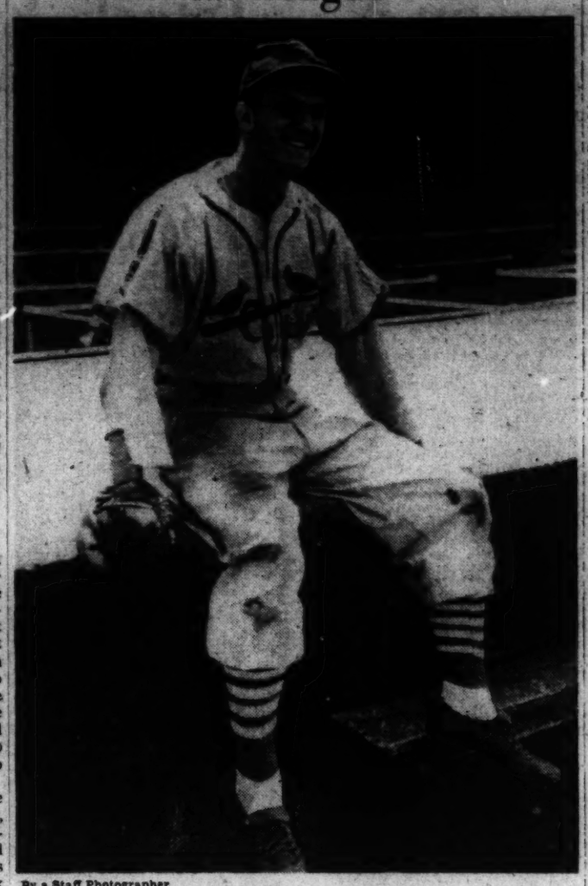
A victory would put Pittsburgh in a tie with Cleveland at the top of the Western Division.

Semi-Pro Commissioner

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 3 (AP)—George Farrar, Jr., sports editor of the Woonsocket Call, was named 1944 Rhode Island Semi-Pro Commissioner by the National Baseball Congress today.

Ray Dumont, Congress President, said the Rhode Island State championship would open at Woonsocket, July 4.

National League's Best



By a Staff Photographer

Stan Musial, Cardinals

His batting a vital factor in the drive of the St. Louis Cardinals to a second-straight senior circuit pennant, Stan Musial has been named the league's most valuable player for 1943. The young outfielder batted .357 to lead his nearest rival, Billy Herman of Brooklyn, by 26 points.

Stan Musial Is Voted Most Valuable Player

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Stan Musial, the Donora, Pa., outfielder who batted .357 for the championship St. Louis Cardinals during the past season, got a present today—he was named the National League's most valuable player for 1943. The selection was made by a committee of the Baseball Writers' Association.

Out of a possible 336 points the National League batting champion received a total of 267, getting 13 of 24 first-place votes.

Cooper Runner-Up

Runner-up to Musial was his teammate, Catcher Walker Cooper, soon to be inducted into the Army, who received five first-place votes and a point total of 192.

Big Bill Nicholson, of the Chicago Cubs, who socked the most homers, 29, and drove in the most runs, 128, was third. He also received five first-place votes and a total of 181 points.

Rounding out the top six were Billy Herman, Brooklyn second baseman who was runner-up to Musial in the batting race and to Nicholson in the RBI column; Mort Cooper, Cardinal pitcher, who received the 1942 award; and Truett "Rip" Sewell, Pittsburgh right-hander who gained fame with his tantalizing slow ball. Herman received 140 points, Cooper 130, and Sewell 127.

Musial's clouting sparked the Cards to their second straight pennant. He went to bat 617 times and knocked out 220 hits for the highest average in the senior loop in six years. In addition he led in doubles with 47 and triples with 20 and was runner-up in runs scored with 108.

34 Mentioned

Altogether 34 players were mentioned in the balloting, with Clyde Shoun, veteran Cincinnati relief pitcher, the only other one to receive a first-place vote.

Here's how they stood after the top six:

Elmer Riddle, Cincinnati, 68 points, Bob Elliott, Pittsburgh, 52; Frank McCormick, Cincinnati, 26; Shoun and Eddie Miller, Cincinnati, each 24; Mickey Witek, New York, 21; Martin Marion, St. Louis, 20; Schoolboy Rowe, Phillies, 18; Whit Wyatt and Arky Vaughan, Brooklyn, each 15; Ray Mueller, Cincinnati, and Al Javery, Boston, each 12; Stan Hack, Chicago, 10; Mel Ott, New York, 9; Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh, and Ace Adams, New York, each 7; Lou Klein, St. Louis, 6; Augie Galan and Dixie Walker, Brooklyn, and Jim Tobin, Boston, and Dick Bartell, New York, each 5; Phil Cavaretta, Chicago, 4; Tom Holmes, Boston, and Ron Northey and Babe Dahlgren, Phillies, each 2; Hi Bithorn, Chicago, and Lonnie Frey and Bucky Walters, Cincinnati, each 1. Each first-place vote was worth 14 points; second place, nine; third, eight, etc.

Modest Card Star Says 'Thank You'

DONORA, Pa., Nov. 3 (AP)—Stan Musial, erstwhile zinc works bat boy, stood atop the National League today just a little more than two years after his first appearance in the "big time"—and about all he could say was "thank you."

The young St. Louis outfielder, who batted .357 to help bring the Cardinals their second straight pennant, was both surprised and thrilled when notified last night he had been voted the most valuable player in the league.

"I had a feeling I might be fortunate enough to be considered," the modest star said, "but there are a lot of good players in our league who had the same chance."

And then he offered his thanks to the members of the Baseball Writers' Association who gave him 267 out of a possible 336 points in their annual poll.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Brimsek Goes One Up on Mariucci

There used to be quite a rivalry in the National Hockey League when Frankie Brimsek was tending goal for Boston Bruins and Johnny Mariucci was playing defense for Chicago Black Hawks. A game between these two clubs somehow wasn't complete for these two stars unless each had foiled the other.

It seems a little strange that two boys who came from the same midwestern town should have built up such a rivalry, especially since both started their hockey careers playing on the icy streets, and then were teammates on the high school sextet at Eveleth, Minn. But then again it should not seem so strange, for the two are the best of friends, each has the deepest admiration for the other's ability, and each is only trying to outdo the other.

Score About Even

The score down through the years has been about even but today Brimmie stands one up over "Maroosh." Frigid Frankie told about their latest set-to of last Sunday as he visited the Boston Olympics at their practice session at the Arena yesterday.

Looking tanned and fit from his three months in the U. S. Coast Guard, into which Mariucci preceded him by about a year, Seaman First Class Brimsek was describing a hockey series of three games conducted at the rink in Baltimore by the Curtis Bay, Md., Station where both are training.

"There are a lot of good hockey players down at Curtis Bay," Frankie began, "and we were divided into two squads for the series. Art Coulter of the Rangers was captain of my team, and we had Alex Motter of Red Wings, and Oscar Asmundson of the Cleveland Indians among others, while Mariucci captained the other team and had such boys as Hub Nelson in goal, Joe Kucler, leading scorer of the Eastern League a year ago, and such Cutter stars as Bob Gilray, Manny Cotlow, Gerry Dupuy, and Bob Dunsmore.

Score Was Tied

"We won the first game and they won the second, leading to a riproaring play-off in the third game. Late in the game the score was tied 3-3 and Mariucci came pounding in all alone. He got off his shot all right, and I deflected it over the net. But just after he shot he was tripped and the referee awarded a major penalty shot.

"I could see where a minor penalty might be given, but I couldn't see any reason for a major penalty shot. Arguments with the referee did no good, so I thought up a new one.

"When the referee placed the puck on the blue line, I skated up to it and placed my stick about an inch from it. The ref wanted to know what I was doing.

"'I'm playing the puck right here,' I told him.

"'You can't do that,' he said.

"'Show me where it says in the rule book I can't,' I said, and the poor guy was stumped. The rules say the player fouled must without interruption attempt to score on the goalkeeper and the goalkeeper may attempt to stop the puck in any manner except by throwing his stick. I was all prepared to tackle Mariucci if he had tried to go around me.

Started Off

"Well, we started off. Maroosh backed into me and tried to push me backwards, pulling the puck towards the goal at the same time. I just stuck my stick between his legs and that was that. Finally, after much hullabaloo I agreed to get back in goal and let Mariucci try to score. By this time though, he was so excited he missed the try completely."

(Really the joke was on all three involved—Brimmie, Mariucci, and the referee, for although Brimsek was perfectly right with the rules as he finished playing in the N. H. L. last year, that rule covering major penalty shots has been amended to read, "The goalkeeper must remain in his goal crease until the attacking player has started his attempt to score.)

On Football Team

Besides playing hockey, Mariucci also is on the football team, Brimsek said, adding that Johnny is just as good on the gridiron as he is on the hockey rink. "He's an opportunist all right," he declared. "Why just last Saturday he was on the bench most of the game, not feeling particularly good. Late in the final period, with about three minutes to go, Camp Lee was leading us 6-0. Mariucci was sent in and he immediately caught two passes. They didn't gain much, but on the next play he went down field to catch another. Two Camp Lee fellows jumped up and batted the ball around. When it came down there was Maroosh, and he went 40 yards for a touchdown. We kicked the point and won the game. What a guy!"

The Coast Guard Cutters are heavily favored in this season's Eastern Amateur League race, even though they will be restricted to the use of three former professionals per game. Brimsek is scheduled to alternate in goal with Nelson and Murray.

And more than likely in coming games this winter, it will be Mariucci's turn to say of Brimsek, "What a guy!" After all, he has said it more than once before.

Foreigners Rated High by Jeffrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Nov. 3—Foreign-born athletes have contributed handsomely to the success of Penn State on the soccer field.

Coach Bill Jeffrey, who has coached the Lions through 12 undefeated seasons in the last 17 years, lists five foreign-born youths among the all-time greats of Nittany soccer.

Jose Lombana, South American native and co-captain of the 1943 team, is rated with the late Mousa Serry of Egypt, Frank Osterlund of Portugal, Ted McKune of South Africa, and Gringo Galindo of the Canal Zone, in Jeffrey's all-time book.

Others on Bill's list include Dick Marshall of Munhall, Sam Allen of Moorestown, N. J., Cy Harvey of Media, Bill Lutz of Washington (Pa.), Bud Anderson of Mahaffey, Frank Evans of Upper Darby, Woody King of Bethlehem, Joe Bielicki of Hellertown, Bill McEwan of South Hadley, Mass., Al Daykin, Sol Miehoff, Bob Shuler, and the late Don Megrail of Philadelphia, Eddie Mandel of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Walter Hesterman, Ray Bell, and Dean Hartman of State College.

Soccer on the Common

The Buddies' Club will start soccer practice on the Boston Common ballground tomorrow afternoon with Dave Beattie of Malden, former Glasgow Ranger star, in charge. Although no goalposts have been erected, Secretary Arthur O'Keefe of the Boston Park Department has assured the club that they will be in time for any games scheduled in the near future.

Among the good recruits tried out by the Giants in the closing weeks of the season Pitcher Bill Voiselle was the standout.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Because they couldn't get enough help in the Penn Athletic Office, drum beater Joe Labrum, Athletic Director H. Jamison Swarts and Dr. Leroy Mercer, Dean of the Department of Physical Education, have been working until 11 p. m. getting out the tickets for next Saturday's Penn-Navy game. . . . Well, Bob Odell can't do everything.

* * *

Dutch Clark, now selling insurance in Pueblo, Colo., has "a couple of pretty good offers" to return to pro football coaching next year . . . Add confusion: Paul Keckley, Jr., one of the footballers recently transferred from William Jewell College to Iowa State, was a freshman halfback at California . . . Stanley Stutz (Modzelewski) former Rhode Island State basketball whiz, has signed with the New York Americans of the American Pro Court League . . . The Chicago Bears have their eyes on Penn's Joe Kane—and who hasn't?

* * *

When Bill Jeffrey, Penn State soccer coach, addressed the new freshman class recently, he surveyed approximately 100 boys in the group and said: "Maybe I can find a soccer player in that bunch." . . . Then he turned to the feminine division—some 500 gals—and added: "Or perhaps some of you girls would like to try the game. I can promise you one thing: there's plenty of knee action in soccer."

* * *

The Norfolk Naval Training Station, which turned out one of the best service basketball teams last winter, is coming up with another star-studded combination but expects to find plenty of opposition in its own Naval District . . . Lieut. James F. Vaughn, who went from Texas to Alaska to win the 1940 Alaska singles tennis title, has traveled as far as the Kearns, Utah, Army Air Base on the way home . . . Dr. Phil Edwards, former New York U. middle distance star, who is in service in Trinidad, is seeking a release from the British Government so he can enter the Canadian Army.

* * *

James E. Doyle, Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Eattle song of a professional shinny swinger of these parlous times: 'I'm 4-F with my draft board, but I'm 1-A on the ice.'"

Middies to Sail To Game at Penn

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Navy's football team—with 776 Midshipmen, a 66-piece band, and a number of officers and enlisted men—will come here by ship for Saturday's game against Penn.

Commander Morris D. Gilmore, assistant director of athletics at the Naval Academy, disclosed the travel plans in a letter to H. Jamison Swarts, Penn athletic director.

Midshipmen and the band will parade through downtown Philadelphia to Franklin Field. The ship will dock at the Chestnut Street Delaware River pier.

Penn predicted the largest crowd of the season for the game. The Penn-Army encounter last Saturday drew 72,000.

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(Closed Sundays)

BRITISH WOOLLENS IN BROOKS BROTHERS' READY-MADE CLOTHES

Brooks Brothers' Ready-made Clothes have always had an enviable reputation for wearing well—and looking well—over unusually long periods of time. They are recognized everywhere as one of the best long-term investments in the whole field of clothing—made to stand up, *and stand out* as long as they last. Brooks Civilian Clothes may be had, this Fall, as always, in an excellent choice of fine British woollens and domestic materials.

Brooks Brothers' Ready-made Suits, $58 to $92
Brooks Brothers' Ready-made Overcoats, $70 to $110
Sixth Floor Shop Suits, $43 to $55
Sixth Floor Shop Overcoats, $47 to $69

Now in the Second Quarter of Our Second Century, 1818-1943

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES
346 MADISON AVENUE, COR. 44TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET • NEW YORK
NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's sales (est) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 648,600
1943 volume to date 241,017,754
1943 volume to date 92,928,176

Average Prices of 60 Stocks
By The Associated Press

Monday	50.7	Prev day	50.8
Month ago	50.8	Year ago	40.2
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	58¼	57¾	58	+ ⅛
Acme Steel (3)	2	54	54	54	+1
Adams Exp (.15g)	23	11	10¼	10¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1¼g	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 2	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	12	43½	41½	41⅞	—1
Alaska Juneau	65	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny Corp	21	27⅛	26¼	26¾	—1
Allegheny pf xw	34	28	26⅞	27	—1
Allen pf 5.50 xw	4	41½	41¼	41¼	—1¼
Allegheny pr pf	4	41½	41¼	41¼	—1½
Allied & West 6	20	71½	71½	71½	—1½
Allied Chem & Dye	8	171¾	167⅞	167⅞	— ⅛
Allied Kid Stl 2g	8	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
Allied Mills (3a)	3	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Allied Mill's (1g)	54	31¾	29½	30½	— ⅞
Allied Strs .60	36	16	15¾	16	—1¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	16	37¾	15¾	36	— ⅛
Alpha P Corp 1	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
Amal Leather	12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf (5k)	1	31	31	31	— ½
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80¼	79¼	79¾	— ⅛
AmAgChem 1.20a	4	30	30	30	
Am Airlines 1¼e	5	65⅞	65⅛	65¼	— ½
Am Bank N .55g	3	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ⅝
Am Bank N pf 3	210	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	2	38¼	38	38¼	— ⅛
Am Beich (¼e)	13	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	117	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	86¾	86	86	—1
Am Can pf (7)	30	179	179	179	+1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	17	24¼	22½	32¾	— ⅞
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	67½	66¼	66¼	—1¼
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	3	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
Am Chic'e (4a)	230	106½	105¼	105½	
Am Colortype .45g	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Am Crys Sug ¾g	4	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Distilleries	153	70	66½	68⅝	+3⅞
Am Encaus Tiling	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am Export L 1⅓e	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Am & For Power	29	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Am&FPS4pf 4.35k	4	71½	69¼	69¾	—2⅜
Am FP $7pf 5.07k	2	78½	7	78	—3
Am & FP 2 pf	26	20½	32½	32½	—1½
Am-Haw SS 2½e	3	33	32½	32½	— ½
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68⅛	68½	68½	— ⅛
Am Ice	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	4	66	64½	64½	— ½
Am Internat ¾e	12	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	2	6	6	6	—1
Am Inv pf 2½	50	46	46	46	— ½
Am Locomotive	4	23	13¼	12¼	— ⅜
Am Loco pf 7	1	75¼	74	74	—1½
Am M & Fdy .60g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Metal (1)	16	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅞
Am Metal pf 6	40	125	125	125	— ½
Am News 1.80	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
Am Pow & Light	38	27⅞	27¼	27¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	45	47¾	41¼	41½	—2½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	57	45¼	41¼	42½	—2
Am Rad&St (.40)	57	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill (1g)	14	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	
Am R M pf4½	32	15⅜	15	15⅜	+1
Am Safety Razor 1e	1	14	14	14	— ½
Am Ship Bld 3g	110	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	13	40½	39⅛	39½	—1
Am Smelt pf 7	200	149¾	148¼	149¾	— ¼
Am Snuff (2.40)	3	41½	41	41	
Am Snuff pf (6)	2	145½	145½	145½	+1½
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	17	26	25⅛	24⅝	—1
Am Stores (1)	2	15¾	15⅛	15½	
Am Sug Ref 1⅓g	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110	110	110	— ⅝
Am Sum Teh 1¼g	1	28	28	28	—1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	156⅞	156½	156¾	
Am Tobacco (3a)	9	59⅜	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	60¾	60⅛	60⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	150	145¼	144⅞	144¾	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	10	44⅛	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Am Water Works	1	87½	87½	87½	
Am W'W 1pf (6)	3	67⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	2	72¼	71	71	—2⅞
Am Wool pf (6k)	1	8⅞	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	25	26½	25¾	25¾	— ½
Anaconda Cop1½g	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Andes Copper ¾e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ¾g	340	28¾	28	28½	
APW Paper	3	2½	2½	2½	
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	44	44	44	—1
Armour Ill	44	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf 1½k	5	74¼	72¾	72¾	—1¾
Armstrong Cork ¾e	5	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
Artloom Corp (.40)	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7	10	110	110	110	
Asso Dry Gds (1)	10	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ¾
Assd DG 1pf 6	60	92½	91½	91½	—1½
Assd DG 2pf 7	30	88	87½	87½	— ½
Atch T & SF (6)	28	58½	56¾	56¾	—1½
Atch T&S F pf (5)	3	86¾	86½	86½	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½g	29	29	28	28¼	—1
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	—2⅛
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	64½	64½	64½	—2½
Atl Refining (1g)	38	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Atl Refining pf 4	60	108½	108	108	—1½
Atlas Corp (⅓g)	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g	350	61⅞	61¼	61¼	— ⅜
Atlas Tack (¾g)	2	15	14¾	15	
Austin Nichols	4	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Aut N pr A3½k	20	75½	74	74	—1½
Aviation Co (.10g)	26	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	

Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127	126½	126½	— ½
Gen Out Advert	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	2	37	37	37	
Gen Proc Eq ⅜g	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30a	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Gen P Ink pf 6	20	110	110	110	
Gen Pub Service	5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	4	21	20¾	20¼	—1⅜
Gen Ry Sig pf6	10	111	111	111	+2
Gen Refract .90g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	2	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k	50	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Gen Tire & R (1g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Gillette Saf R ½ag	9	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Gimbel Bros .45g	17	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	2	84½	84	84	— ½
Gliddon Co (.90g)	5	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gliddon cv pf 2¼	4	45½	45	45	—1
Gobel (Adolf)	4	1	1	1	
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6	10	87½	87½	87½	— ½
Goodrich (BF) 1g	16	42	40¼	40½	—1½
Goodrich pf (5)	3	101	100¾	100¾	— ¾
Goodyear T&R (2)	24	37¼	36	36	—1½
Gotham Hosiery (¼e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	20	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	7	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Granite C S 17½g	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Grant (WT) 1.40	4	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Grant(WT) pf (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	29	27⅝	26¾	27¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
Green Bay&W 5	10	58	58	58	
Green (H L) (2a)	4	47½	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Greyhound Corp 1a	19	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	12	12	12	
Grun Alrc Eq 1g	2	12	12	12	
Guantan Sugar	5	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	31	136	135	135	—5
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½g	8	34	33½	33½	— ⅞
Gulf Oil (1a)	36	47⅜	47¼	47¼	

H

Hall Print (1)	5	16½	16½	16½	
Hamil Wat pf 6	30	107	106½	107	— ⅜
Harb-Walker ¾ag	5	16¼	16	16	
Hat Co Am A ¼ag	3	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Hayes Indust .15g	4	7	7	7	
Hayes Mfg	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Hazel-Atl'asGl 5	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Hercules Motors 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Hercules Powder (3)	7	28	27	27	— ⅛
Indpls P&L 1.20	6	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	4	37	35⅞	35⅞	—1⅛
Inger-Rand (6)	5	92½	91¾	91¾	— ⅛
Inland Steel 4½g	10	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Inspirat Cop ¾ag	7	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	20	69¼	67½	68	+ ½
Int Harv pf (7)	80	172	171½	172	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	10	2	1⅞	2	
Int Milling&Ch 1½e	2	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Inter Miner&Ch pf4	1	66	66	66	+ ½
Int Mining	2	5	4¾	4¾	
Int Nick Can (2)	214	28¼	27⅛	27¼	—2¼
Int Paper	68	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ½
Hercules Pow 1½g	2	79½	76½	79½	+ ¼
Hercules P pf 6	10	130	130	130	— ½
Hollander&Son 1g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	21	40½	39	39	—1
Houd-Hersey B3½e	3	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	6	68	67¼	67¼	— ¾
Houston Oil	23	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Howe Sound (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	6	26½	25¾	26	— ⅜
Hudson Motor .20g	17	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	15	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛

I

Illinois Central	3	12	12	12	
Int Pap pf (5)	14	67½	66¾	67½	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¾ak	60	63	62¾	62¾	— ¾
Int Shoe 1.80)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Int Silver (3)	3	51	50½	50½	— ½
Int Tel & Tel	168	14¾	13⅝	14	— ⅛
Int T & T pf cr	10	112	112	112	+3¾
Interst Dept S 1	8	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	—1
Island C Coal 1½g	3	29¾	29	29	—1⅛

J

Jarvis (WB) .90g	2	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	1	30	30	30	— ¼
Johns Man 1½g	10	90	89	89	— ½
Johns-Man pf 7	10	129½	129½	129½	
Jones&L Stl 2	28	22¾	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfB5	5	70¾	69½	69½	— ¾
Joy Mfg (.80)	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	

K

Kalam St&F (.60)	2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Kan City South	14	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2e	6	23½	22½	22½	—1
Kaufmann pf 5	2	103¾	103	103	— ¼
Kayser (J) (1)	4	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅞
Kelsey-Hay A 1½g	2	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½g	4	13¾	13	13	— ¼
Kennecott Cp 1¾ag	54	31⅞	31½	31¼	— ⅛
Keystone S&W ¾ag	2	17½	16¾	16¾	— ½
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	32	32	32	+ ½
Kinney (GR) Co	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¾ag	9	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	6	32⅝	32½	32½	

L

Laclede Gas	30	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅞
Laclede Gas pf	50	66	66	66	—1
Lambert Co (1½)	2	26½	26½	26½	
Lee Rub & T 2¼a	2				
Lehigh Port C 1½a	10	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal	1	44	24	24	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val RR	12	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	21	30½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Lehr & Fink 1.05g	4	19	19	19	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	4	36¼	36	36	— ½
Lib-O-F Glass ¾ag	4	39½	39	39	— ¼
Libby McN&L .45g	28	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Life Savers 1.60a	1	38	38	38	—1
Liggett&My B 3a	7	68	66½	66½	—2
Liggett&M pf7	20	178½	177½	178½	+ ½
Lima Locomo 1½ag	3	35	33½	33½	—1½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Lockheed Aircl1½g	29	16½	15½	15⅝	— ⅜
Loew's Inc (2a)	5	60¾	59¼	59¼	—1
Lone Star Cem (3)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Long-Bell Lbr A	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Loose-Wil Bisc 1a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Lorillard P ¾ag	45	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Louisv & Nash 5a	1	73	73	73	— ⅛
Louisv G&E A 1½g	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛

M

Mack Trucks (1g)	10	34	33	33½	— ⅜
Macy (RH) (2)	8	29½	29¼	29¼	
Magma Copper 1g	10	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	11	6½	6	6	— ⅛
ManhattanShirt (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Maracaibo OE .05g	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Mar Midland .16g	57	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
MarkStRy pr pf	240	15	14½	14½	— ½
Marshall Field .80	7	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Martin (GL) 1½g	14	17½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
Martin-Parry	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1a	2	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
Mathieson Alk ¾ag	8	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
May Dept Strs (3)	1	55	54¼	54¼	— ¾
Maytag Co	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
McCrory Stores 1	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	3	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
McIntyre P $2.22a	2	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
McKess&Rob 1.15a	15	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
McLellan Strs .60g	7	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Mead Corp .45g	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
Melville Shoe (2)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	— ⅛
Mengel5½pf2½	20	37	37	37	
Mesta Mach 2½ag	3	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	22	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅜
Minn-Honey Reg 2	4	72	71	72	
Minn-Moline	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Minn-Mo pf 4½k	2	91¼	91	91¼	—1½
Mission Corp (1g)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	24	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Mohawk Carpet (2)	5	30¼	30	30	
Monsanto Ch 2½ag	4	82½	81½	81½	— ⅜
MonoCh pf8½%	10	119	119	119	+1
MonoCh pf C 4	50	111	110¾	111	+ ¼
Montgom Ward (2)	11	44⅜	43¾	43¾	— ⅝
Morrell J & Co 1a	1	36	36	36	—1
Morris & Essex	2760	23½	21¾	21⅞	—1¾
Motor Products 1g	3	15½	15	15	— ½
Mueller Brass 1.20g	4	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Murphy pf 4¾k	140	114½	114	114	—1
Murray Corp 1½g	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Myers F E&Bros 2	1	43	43	43	+ ½

N

Nash-Kelvin (¾ag)	54	12	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Nash Ch&Stl 3g	120	33¾	33	33	— ¼

Stks (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Nat Auto Fib	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼ag	15	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20	10	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Nat Bond&Shr .40	4	18⅝	18½	18½	
Nat Can	16	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	11	26½	25¾	26	— ½
Nat Container (1)	6	12	12	12	— ¼
Nat Cylinder G .80	8	12⅞	12	12	— ¼
NatDairyProd .65g	18	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Nat Dept Strs (½g)	9	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
Nat Distillers (2)	26	33¼	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Nat Gypsum ¼ag	14	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Nat Gyps pf4½k	70	9⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
Nat Lead (1½)	29	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
Nat Lead pfB4	40	145½	145½	145½	— ½
NatMal&StlC ¾ag	4	18½	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Nat Oil Prod ¾ag	3	29	28	28	—1½
Nat Pow & Lt	54	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Nat Steel (3)	9	58	57¾	57¾	— ¼
Nat Supply	40	13¾	12½	12¾	— ⅝
Nat Sup 6pf 6	180	85½	84½	84½	+ ½
Nat Sts1¼pf5½	150	77	76½	76½	— ¼
Nat Sup 52pf 1k	8	27¾	26	26	—1¾
Nat Tea	1	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Natomas Co	4	9	8⅞	9	— ¼
Nehi Corp ½	7	14	13½	13½	— ½
Newberry JJ 2.40	6	50	50	50	—2
Newberry 5pf5	130	110	109½	109½	— ½
Newmont Min 1½ag	6	30½	30	30	— ½
Newport Ind .60g	21	18¼	17	17¼	— ¾
Newpt N Ship (2)	12	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
NY Cent RR 2½ag	188	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	— ¾
NY Chi&StL	6	20	19¼	19¼	—1¼
NY Chi&StL pf	19	62½	59	59½	—3
NYC Omnibus2½g	4	21⅜	23	23	— ⅛
NY Dock	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
NY Dock pf	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅞
NY Lack & W	30	47	47	47	—1¾
NY NH&H	6	¾	¾	¾	
NY NH & H pf	11	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅜
NY Shipbldg (3g)	7	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅜
Noblitt-Sp'ks1½ag	1	33	33	33	—2
Norf&Weste 10	190	187¼	185¾	187	+ ½
Norf&West pf4	10	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ¼
No Am Aviz (1e)	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
North Am Co .96f	63	16½	15¾	16	— ¼
Nor Am Co 6pf 3	5	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
N Am Co5¼pf2½	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
Northern Pac 1g	100	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ⅛
Northwest Airl ½g	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	—1⅛
Northwest Tel 3	20	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	
Nov Pharm .60	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ½

O

Ohio Oil (¾ag)	38	18	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Oliver F Eq 2½g	4	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
Omnibus Corp	21	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Omnibus Cp pf 8	70	92½	92	92	
Otis Elev (1g)	5	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Outlet Co 4½ag	50	64	63½	63½	— ½
Otis El pf 6	10	151	151	151	— ½
Owens-Ill Glass 2	5	59½	59	59	— ½

P

Pac Am Fish (1e)	2	12¾	12¾	12⅝	
Pac Coast	100	9½	9	9	
Pac Coast 1pf	10	42	42	42	—2
Pac Coast 2pf	10	18	18	18	— ¼
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	17	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Pac Lighting (3g)	4	41	40½	40¾	— ⅛
Pac Mills (1½ag)	6	25½	25	25	—1⅛
Pac T&T pf6	20	155½	155½	155½	— ⅜
Pac Tin Corp	19	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Pac West Oil .40g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Packard Mot .10g	24	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Pam Am Airways1e	18	33½	32	32¼	—1
Pan Am Petrol	2	11½	11½	11½	
Panh P&R (.10g)	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
PanhEPLpf5.60	20	112	112	112	+ ¼
Paraffine Cos (2)	2	43	42½	42½	
Param Pict 1.20	53	24⅞	24	24¼	+ ⅜
Park & Tilford	1	43	43	43	—4½
Park Utah Con M	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Parke Davis 1.30g	5	31¾	31	31	— ½
ParkerRust-P 1½ag	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Parmelee Transport	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Patino Mines (3g)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
Penney (JC) 3	2	95	95	95	—1¼
Penn Coal&Coke	9	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
Penn Cent Airl	9	15⅞	15	15¼	— ⅜
Penn-Dix Cement	1	2½	2½	2½	
Pen-D C pfA1¾ak	1	40	40	40	—1⅛
Penn RR (1g)	26	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
Peo G&L&C (4)	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Pepsi-Cola 1⅜g	58	52	50	50	—2
Pere Marquette	9	11½	10	10	—1¾
Petrol Corp (.35g)	12	8¾	8½	8½	
Pfeiffer Brew ¾ag	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Pere Marq pf	2	30¾	30¼	30¼	—2¼
Pere Marq pr pf	2	48	47¼	47¼	—2
Pet Milk (1)	21	23	22¾	22¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5⅛
American Barge Line Co	9⅜	10⅛
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	38⅝	39⅝
American Manufac 5 pf	87¾	..
American Wringer Co	7	7⅛
†Amoskeag Company	24⅜	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74⅜	..
Appleton Company	33¼	36¼
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	39¼	42½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36¼	38¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅜	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15⅜	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¼	24¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5½	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅞	15
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	66¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99⅛	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅜	21¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34⅜	37½
Brown Co	1.50	1.80
Brown Co pf	29½	32
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6⅜
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29½	32¼
Colliver Insulated Wire Co	15½	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29½	31¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26½	28¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24	26
Draper Corporation	70½	73¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	18
Eastern Corporation	6⅜	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	6⅞	18⅜
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	44⅜	47⅛
Fruit of the Loom	26⅜	29
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅞	16⅜
General Machinery	19⅜	22
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9½
Goodall Worsted Company	38½	41½
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	94½	98¼
Graton & Knight Co prpf	32¼	35¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	85¾	..
Greenfield T&D $3.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	2	2¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9⅞	10⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15⅞	17⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24⅜	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	34	36
International Machine Tool	7⅛	7⅞
Keith George & Co	49	..
Kendall Company	8½	9⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅜	21⅜
Landers Frary & Clark	35¼	37¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	21½	23¼
Lincoln Store pf	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5⅝	6⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	37¾	40¾
Martin-Rockwell Corp	59½	62¾
Merck & Co	40¼	43½
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	112	116
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¾	40
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¾	63¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18⅝	21⅜
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7¾	8⅜
Nashawena Mills	15½	17½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	21¼	24½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68⅜	72¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅞	28¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅜	5⅜
National Shirt Shops	11⅞	14⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¼	61½
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¼	47¼
Nicholson File Company	34½	36¾
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	7⅜	8¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¼	44¼
Parker Appliance	13⅜	15½
Plymouth Cordage Company	113½	118
Quincy Mkt Cold Str & W	62½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 8 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	1¾	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29¼	31⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	49¾	..
Sanford Mills	94	97
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26½
Tampax Inc	5	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15⅜	16⅞
US Envelope Company	60½	64¾
US Envelope Co 7 pf	117½	122½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	50½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23	25½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	9⅜
Warren Bros Class B	37¾	40¾
Warren Bros Class C	11⅞	13½
West Point Manufacturing	44	49
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107½	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	102¼	103¾
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104¼	106¼
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109¼	110¾
Savannah Ele & Pr	5	1955	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	96¼	100¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107¾	111¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	93½	97¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	101¼	105
General Water G & E $3 pf	42½	44¾
Jamaica Water Supply	29¾	31
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104⅝	..
Jersey City Power 7 pf	99¾	103½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101½	106⅝
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¾	116¾
New Rochelle Water pf	9⅞	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	62¾	65¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70½	73¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113½	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	106¼	113¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	92¾	96¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102¾	106¼
Public Service Ind	17⅞	19¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	103¼	106¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104¼	112¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	110¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¼	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19¾	21¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	..
Tampa Electric Co	22½	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	106½	110¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	103¼	107¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19¾	21½
Beverly Gas & Electric	19¾	21½
Brockton Gas Light	32	..
Central Maine Power 6 pf	6¾	7⅞
Central Maine Power 7 pf	106½	111½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	92½	96½
Conn Light & Power	40	42¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	24½	26⅝
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	22½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	35¾	38½
Green Mountain Power pf	69¾	73⅝
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13⅜	15¼
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	75¾	79¾
Mass Gas & Electric	75¾	79¾
Mass Power & Light pf	15¾	17½
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	32¾	35½
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	17½	18⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	88¾	92¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr pfd	82½	85¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21½	24
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20⅝	22⅞
Newport Electric	21¼	..
Providence Gas	7⅞	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	19¾	20⅝
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	..
Western Mass Companies	24⅜	26⅝

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Banhattan (.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	361	373
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46½	48⅜
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88	93
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	96¾	100¼
Chase National (1.40)	35½	37¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44⅞	47½
Commercial (8)	219	229
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	17⅝	19½
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40	46½	48⅝
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National New York (80)	1465	1505
Guaranty Trust (12)	308½	316½
Irving Trust (.60)	13	14
Kings County (80)	1450	..
Lawyers Trust (4)	33¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44¾	47¼
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅛	53½
National City (1)	32¼	34¼
New York Trust (36)	87½	91¼
Public (1½)	34¾	37¼
Title G & T	5	5¾
United States (80a)	1200	1245

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	16½	18⅝
Merchants National (12)	318	335
†New England Trust (30)	$400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	22½	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	..
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	257	..
United States Trust (.80)	9¾	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅜	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	44	46½
Continental Illinois (4)	100¾	104¾
First National Chicago (10)	376	381
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¼	34⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	136½	144½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55	57½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	36½
Agricultural (3a)	78½	82
American Alliance (1a)	22½	24½
American Casualty Company	11⅝	12¾
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	15½	16¾
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	56½	59½
American Reserve	16½	18
American Surety (2½)	61	63½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	83½	88½
Boston (16a)	580	605
Camden Fire (1)	21⅝	23⅛
City of New York (1g)	18⅝	20⅜
Connecticut General Life (1)	36¼	38¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40⅝	43⅛
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	66	70
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	90	94
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	28⅞	30⅞
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¼	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	9⅝	10⅝
Great American Insurance (1a)	29	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29⅞
Hartford Fire (2a)	92¼	96¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¾	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31¾	33½
Homestead (½g)	14½	16½
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	83¾	88¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	10
Maryland Casualty	6	6¾
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	71	74½
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6⅞	8
Merchant Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	59½	62½
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8⅝
National Union (3a)	188	198
New Amsterdm Casualty (½g)	28¼	30¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	32¼	34⅜
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¼	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14⅜	15⅞
North River (1)	23½	25⅝
Northeast Insurance	4¼	5
Northern (3a)	90½	95
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14
Phoenix (2a)	87	91
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	36⅞	39⅝
Reinsurance Corp (N York (.075g)	5⅝	7¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23¼	25¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	301	311
Seaboard Surety (½g)	49¾	52¼
Security (1.40)	36⅝	38⅝
Springfield (1½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	86¾	70½
Travelers (16)	478	493
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37¾	39¾
United States Fire (2)	49¾	52
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35⅝

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.22	3.32
Amerex Holding	23.00	24.875
American Business Shares	3.37	3.58
Axe Houghton Fund	13.08	14.06
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.70	104.90
Boston Fund	16.12	17.33
Broad Street Investing	26.80	28.97
Bullock Fund	14.28	15.65
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	28.20	30.32
Chemical Fund	9.62	10.41
Christiana Securities Co	2245.00	2370.00
Commodity Corp	9.10	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.00	39.00
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.15	21.64
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.93	12.81
Equitable Invest Corp	29.23	31.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	31.75	34.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.58	18.93
Fund Investors Inc	20.60	22.58
General Capital	31.22	33.57
General Investors Trust	5.16	5.56
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.51	20.98
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.24

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	39.09	S-1	....	25.55
B-2	....	38.29	S-2	....	13.41
B-3	....	19.34	S-3	....	10.20
B-4	....	9.63	S-4	....	4.39
K-1	....	17.34	K-2	....	19.76

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 92.20 ...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 38.50 ...
Maryland Fund 4.20 4.80
Mass Invest Tr 20.35 21.58
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.01 10.72
Mutual Invest 10.52 11.50
Nation Wide Voting 1.23 1.36
New England Fund 11.95 12.88
Old Colony Tr Assoc 18.75 20.37
Plymouth Fund Inc .48 .53
Putnam Fund 13.19 14.18
Quarterly Income Shares 6.05 6.55
Railway & Light Sec 16.625 14.125
Railway & Light Sec pf 105.00 ...
Repub Invest Fund 3.35 3.68
Scudder Stevens & Clark 88.85 90.65
Spencer Trask Fund 13.64 14.53
State Street Invest 77.90 83.78

Trusteed Am Bk "B" 4.43 ...
Trusteed Industry Shrs .71 .80
Wellington Fund 18.91 17.49

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.66	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.60	...
Diversified Tr C	3.60	...
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.85	5.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.67	5.41
Nation Wide Sec	2.60	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.67	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.59	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.27	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35	...
US Elec Li & Pow "A"	15.50	...
US Elec Li & Pow "B"	1.70	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.375	23.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	115½	120½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	11¾
Transcontinental & Western Airlines	6¾	7⅝
Piper Aircraft	5¾	6⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6¾	7¾

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New Tax Bill Revenue Put At $2 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee changed its mind yesterday about raising the out-of-town letter rate to 4 cents, agreeing to keep the three-cent charge effective since 1932.

It sustained the boost of the local letter rate from 2 to 3 cents—thus putting in-town and out-of-town first-class mail on the same level—and left unchanged other postal increases including a hike in airmail from 6 to 8 cents. The committee already had voted against an increase in newspaper postage rates.

Back-tracking also on cigar taxes, the committee decided to retain present rates instead of doubling them as previously voted.

The committee decided against making any change at this time in the 20 per cent withholding rate against the taxable portions of wages and salaries.

It decided also:

1. To require the Internal Revenue Bureau to publish in the Federal Register the names of corporations gaining refunds under relief provisions of the excess profits tax, and the amounts.

2. Remove toilet soap from the new list of excises. This reduced the new tax bill by $6,000,000. Excises on other toilet preparations, such as mouth washes and dentifrices, were not disturbed.

By reversing prior actions, it reduced the revenue in the new bill by $154,000,000, leaving a net total of $2,029,000,000—just a fraction of the $10,500,000,000 requested by the Administration. The loss on the out-of-town letter cut-back was $120,000,000 and on cigars, $28,000,000.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D), of North Carolina said he knew of no further changes planned for the postal rates and excises, and predicted the bill would be reported to the House later this week.

The first class out-of-town postal rate was raised during the First World War from 2 to 3 cents, and put back to 2 cents when the war ended. Both local and out-of-town mail was raised to 3 cents in 1932, but the following year the local rate was cut back to 2 cents.

Representative Wesley Disney (D) of Oklahoma shifted the emphasis of committee discussions today from revenue considerations to Government economy, proposing that unprecedented controls on spending be written into the tax bill by the creation of a Congressional over-all budget committee.

The proposal, however, met immediate and strong resistance. Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, committee Republican leader, said the proposal would not be adopted, contending it proposed to supersede the powers of the House and Senate appropriations committees.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau had proposed to the committee that the withholding levy be put on a graduated basis, "to keep millions more of our taxpayers on a strictly current, paid-up basis, by covering the full liability in all brackets instead of just the first bracket, as at present."

The committee instructed the Congressional tax staff to prepare a new set of withholding exemptions "to more nearly approximate the correct withholding levy" under the present 20 per cent rate.

Civil Engineering Volume Off Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—A drop of 37 per cent in civil engineering construction volume in the continental U. S. was reported by the Engineering News-Record for the current week compared with the previous 7 days. Construction was valued at $31,985,000, 69 per cent below the similar 1942 week.

Private construction is down 40 per cent below a week ago and 41 per cent for the year. Public work is 36 and 71 per cent lower respectively, the report stated.

Gains were recorded in construction of waterworks, bridges and industrial buildings and large scale private housing.

Low-Price Dress Stores Blame OPA for Lack of Goods to Sell

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting picture of how the best-laid plans of mice and OPA men can gang agley so far as protecting the public against inflation is concerned is shown in the current anomalous situation in the cheapest lines of women's dress goods—or rather in their disappearance.

At the present instant a baker's half dozen of the country's leading lowest-price merchandisers—people like Woolworth, Penney, Grant, Newberry, McCrory, Green, Murphy, Neisner and Montgomery Ward—are suffering OPA trouble in Federal court on charges which, at least they claim, will tarnish their reputation as purveyors to the low-income-bracket one third by wiping out on a technicality their ability to keep on supplying to this group the lowest-priced lines of merchandise available. And since these stores are or appear to be true guardians of the poor man's pocketbook, their story of how it all happened is worth hearing, particularly since according to their statement the OPA itself is largely at fault.

In the beginning was the war, and it took most of the rayon. Before Pearl Harbor there were nearly 600 million pounds of rayon yarn a year produced, and it all went to civilians—mostly as dresses. But now of the more than 600 million pounds turned out only about 250 million pounds go to civilians, or less than 50 per cent—and that hurts not only civilians but also the weavers, concerters and manufacturers who turn it into goods, and lastly the retailers.

Partly to offset the loss of volume the weaver has, on at least a small proportion of his raw material, worked somewhat harder and longer and produced a better product—in a higher-price line. But that is only a beginning of the story.

Job of Converter

The converter—runs the story—is the fellow who has done the real job. He buys the gray goods the weaver weaves, and converts them into print goods for the dress manufacturer. And here enters OPA's alleged mistake. For it has made a set of price mark-ups or mark-ons for the converter, which definitely encourage him to make four-color fabrics instead of one-color, to sell in 3,000-yard lots instead of 12,000, and in general to make a wider margin by converting the gray goods into the higher-price lines.

And, with his volume of gray goods cut in half, he naturally welcomes the hint. Instead of making plain rayon fabrics in large lots he makes fancy fabrics in small lots. For he gets a 16 per cent mark-up by continuing to offer plain fabrics, but a 23 per cent mark-up for a one-color print of 12,000 yards and a 25 per cent mark-up for going to three colors in 3,000-yard lots.

He can do even better by shifting from roller to screen (more expensive)—and has. It is all legitimate; there is no black market about it. But the result is that he doesn't turn out any cheap goods or "victory lines" if he can help it, but only the best. And thus the cheap lines have disappeared.

So only about 11 per cent as much popular-priced dress fabric goes to the manufacturers as in 1941—less black market leakage. And the dress manufacturers, according to the story, have had to discontinue making the low-price lines and to concentrate on the higher. This is not altogether displeasing to the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which controls the industry, because the piece rate or hourly rate on the higher-priced dresses is higher than on the lower-priced dresses.

Crux of Story

There is an OPA rule—in fact the crux of this whole story—called the "no higher price line" rule, which impinges on the recital here. But only slightly. The rule that you cannot sell at higher-price lines than those at which you used to sell. But some manufacturers have merely dropped their lower-price lines and concentrated on the higher. And in the dress goods business, manufacturers come and manufacturers go; so other manufacturers have simply gone, and in their places, at the some addresses, with curiously identical personnel and owners, new manufacturers—or at least new company names—have appeared. And new manufacturers can pick out any price ranges they want to.

So the retailers can no longer find any sources for their former inexpensive dresses and coats. They aren't to be had. They must either move into higher-price lines, or else stop selling. The OPA "no higher price line" order (MPR-330) stops them from moving into the higher-price lines, and they have to stop selling.

So they say their reputation as merchants of inexpensive clothing to the moderate and low-income groups is jeopardized. They never sold dresses over $1.98 nor women's coats over $7.98, but now, since goods for these price lines can no longer be had, they can't sell at all. Hence, they argue, their customary position, at the bottom of the price structure, meeting the desires of the lowest-income brackets and also by competition holding down the prices of their competitors, is cut away.

Strange Implications

Certainly there are strange implications in MPR-330. The plebeian dress department on one side of the street must go out of business while the tony dress shop on the other stays open. In fact, some of the accused chains find that in some of their branches where they always did cater to a better-off trade by carrying higher-price lines, they are still in the clear, but not on the branches where they stuck to the poor man's goods and nothing else. Hence they can sell $2.98 dresses in some of their stores (which used to sell them) but not in others (which didn't use to sell them but stuck to a $1.98 top).

In fact, the situation is curiouser and curiouser, because anybody who can start a new store at the present moment—including the chains themselves—can start at the higher-price ranges. The hardware store on the other side of the street can start selling the $2.98 dresses, but not the chain branch on this side that always heretofore stuck to the $1.98 top.

Thus for instance, the W. T. Grant people complained to the court that "despite the fact that there is widespread customer demand . . . up to $19.98 (for women's suits) . . . the defendant is denied the right to sell women's suits at . . . higher than $7.98 in 31 stores where excellent physical facilities exist; whereas in 411 (of its) other stores that did not previously sell suits, the defendant is permitted to carry its full line of suits (up to $19.98) although many of these 411 stores do not have facilities for handling women's suits. . . ."

Newspapers Donate Over Half Publicity For Third War Loan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Newspapers contributed $21,000,000 of the more than $36,000,000 worth of advertising and publicity donated during the Third War Loan, the Treasury reported.

The September drive raised nearly $19,000,000,000.

The Treasury said war bond advertising in newspapers aggregated 129,549,946 lines valued at $8,639,540, while 61,226,060 lines of publicity was valued at $12,207,555. Similar figures for the Second War Loan in April were 72,633,802 lines of advertising valued at $4,654,271 and 26,434,528 lines of publicity valued at $5,287,095.

Radio's contribution was estimated at $12,000,000, based on 3,382 hours of time and 200,000 announcements. A $7,000,000 April total resulted from 2,288 hours and 118,000 announcements.

The outdoor advertising industry, the department said, donated space valued at $1,600,000 compared with $398,475 worth in April. Magazine advertisements in the September drive were valued at $1,380,000, while national advertisers were estimated to have used an additional $1,799,467 worth of war bond copy in the various media.

Director Ted Gamble of the Treasury's war finance division said the value of promotional activities by the movie industry, theaters, schools, retail establishments, banks, post offices "and many others was incalculable."

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
57 Am P&L 6s 2016	104	103¾	103¾
5 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	108¾	108½	108½
3 Ark P&L 5s 56	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
26 As Elec 4½s 53	77¼	77	77¼
13 As G&E 5s 50	24½	24⅛	24⅛
12 As G&E 5s 48	23¾	23½	23½
1 As T&T 5½s 55A	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Bell T Can 5s 57B	116½	116½	116½
5 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Can Nor P 5s 53	99½	99½	99½
8 Cen Pow & Lt 3¾s 69	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15 Cen St El 5½s 54	38	35½	35¾
12 Cen St El 5s 48	36	35½	35½
103 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	71¼	70⅝	80¾
2 Cities Ser 5s 69	97	96⅞	97
2 Cities Ser 5s 66	100	100	100
4 Cities Ser 5s 58	97¼	97	97
34 Cities Ser 5s 50	97½	67¾	97½
6 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	101	100¾	100¾
2 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100½	100½	100½
2 Cons Text 5s 53 st	116	116	116
38 Cont C&E 5s 58A	99⅝	99¼	99½
2 Cuban Tob 5s 44	89	89	89
4 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	103½	103	103½
31 East G&F 4s 56A	93	92¾	92¾
47 Elec P&L 5s 2030	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Elmira Wat L 5s 56	124¼	124¼	124¼
16 Fla P&L 5s 54	103	102½	102¾
9 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	97¾	97½	97½
8 Geo P&L 5s 78	102	102	102
3 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	98	98	98
2 Gobel (A) 4½s 41	85½	84	84
7 Ill Pow&L 5s 56C	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	95	95	95
2 Ind Svc 5s 63A	96	95	95
1 Int P Ser 7s 52F	97	97	97
2 Intern Pow 6s 52	64½	64	64
105 Intern Pow 5s 57	93½	93	93
4 McCord R 6s 48 st	97½	97½	97½
6 Midland Val 4s 63 st	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Mid St Pet 6½s 45A	101½	101½	101½
3 Minn P&L 5s 55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	109	109	109
1 New Amst Gas 5s 48	113	113	113
17 N Eng G&E 5s 50	70½	70¼	70¼
4 N Eng G&E 5s 48	70½	70⅜	70⅜
20 N Engy G&E 5s 47	70¾	70⅝	70¾
4 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	97½	97¾	97½
21-N Eng Pow 5s 48	96

CLASSIFIED (Continued from previous page) CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

3 REGULAR SHIFTS
7 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M. to 11 P. M.
11 P. M. to 7 A. M.

Clean, Pleasant Work
A Field with a Future
Good Pay to Start
A Real War Effort

RAYTHEON
NEWTON

CHAPEL ST., NEWTON, MASS.

How to Get to RAYTHEON
From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes right past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus, ride about 4 or 5 min. Get off at Chapel Street.
SPECIAL BUSSES
From Pinehurst, Burlington, Woburn, Lexington, Roxbury and Dorchester.

Here's Your Carfare
Clip this coupon and bring it along with you. We'll pay round-trip carfare within 10 miles of Newton.
Call in person, or write for application blank and descriptive folder.

Here's a job a woman can really do. In fact women excel at this work. No particular strength required—just normal activity, quick eyes, alert wits. It's a field so new that everybody has a chance for a fine future—so important that you'll know your job is a real help to every man in Uncle Sam's service. Come see us and hear more about the Raytheon job where you will fit the best!

If you have been employed in another essential industry, bring release from last employer or from War Manpower Commission, 9 Beacon St., Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

AMERICAN business couple desire general worker and plain cook; no washing; private bath and entrance; room newly renovated, radio; main requisite—must be a person of character accustomed to cultural surroundings. Call after 5:00 Winchester 0462 (Mass.).

WANTED—Man to work in greenhouses; good wages with excellent future; experience not necessary but good advantage; wife can be employed part time; home available; draft exempt. BERKS FLORAL CO., Boyertown, Pa.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHEMIST
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Hancock Street
South Braintree, Mass.

GUARDS—Not over 50 years; Wednesday or Friday, 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; no uniforms; good pay. Mail application Bank Messenger Division, P. O. Box 165, Grand Central Annex, N. Y. C.

PRINTING pressman to operate Miehle vertical and horizontal presses in one of Seattle's largest plants; highest wages paid with lots of opportunity for overtime; good possibility for advancement. Write or wire immediately to Western Printing Co., 2100 8th Avenue, Seattle 1, Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

Have you two or three days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Buffalo, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for a person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Buffalo, and preferably a resident of Buffalo.

Write Box J-67, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED to sell unique, highly efficient, copyrighted business-record system appealing to medium size businesses in smaller cities and towns. Government regulations create unusual demand. Exclusive franchise and large commissions paid daily, make possible permanent profitable business. Give experience in first letter. Ramsay Systems, Inc., 192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
Man with administrative and secretarial background, public relations, radio broadcasting; college graduate, seeks position as assistant to busy executive; will locate anywhere. Write Box M-42, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN and BEGINNERS
Employers Service Worth 2-2060

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Tripps, Director Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 3-8253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick. 4-4466.

CAR WANTED for private party; '37-'41; must be in good condition; will pay cash. Watertown 3209. (Mass.)

WEATHER STRIPPING

METAL WEATHERSTRIPS, STORM SASH Shades, Venetian Blinds and Screens
WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY
420 Boylston St., Boston — Kenmore 6710

ALBANY, N. Y.—Woman for general housework and cooking; two adults; small home; perm. position. L. G. L., 8 Van Rensselaer Blvd.

COMPANIONABLE type to drive car and assist woman in walking. 1016—70 Avenue, Philadelphia. Hancock 0832.

E. T. SLATTERY
requires a
Corsetiere
Store Experience Preferred
Apply Personnel Office
154 Tremont Street, Boston

WOMAN, middle age, as cook; small family located village 15 miles from Boston; most modern conveniences; desirable room and bath; permanent position. Address F. O. Box 1590, Boston.

WANTED—On Canadian lake shore, 8 miles from Buffalo, experienced cook; must be resident of Canada; pleasant home for one who enjoys country life. TEN ELMS, Ridgeway, Ontario, Canada.

WORKING housekeeper, own room, small house; references required. MRS. C. McGEE, 427 Stratton Road, New Rochelle, New York.

OWNER of 12-room house, Back Bay Boston, leaving for winter, desires woman or couple to take charge; kitchenette apt. available. Box B-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROCHESTER 10, N. Y.—Wanted, woman with clerical training for radio establishment; excellent home living quarters provided; Christian Scientist pref. P. M. Service Co., 380 N. Winton.

REFINED woman from 2:00 p. m. for business couple; light household duties; supervision school girl 12. Telephone after 6:00 p. m. or Saturday, Rockville Center 1129-J (N. Y.).

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 981 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDUCATED woman of varied abilities seeks position as companion; South preferred. Write Room 7, 89 So. 10th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

INTELLIGENT refined woman, Christian Scientist, pleasing personality, wishes employment as companion, receptionist, or hostess in hotel; can meet the public; go anywhere. Reply Box M-300, suite 3-101 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

TOYLAND Now Open on the 8th Floor

The 8th floor has been turned into a child's idea of paradise with its large assortment of toys for everybody from Baby to Big Brother. But if you would not disappoint your child on Christmas morning, select your toys now—do not delay.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

AUDUBON

A. CARL STAHL.
REPRESENTING
NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
437 Maple Avenue Aud. 3581-R

NEW JERSEY

AUDUBON (Continued)

HELENE
DRESS SHOP
87 EAST KINGSHIGHWAY
Accessories—Millinery—Hosiery
Lingerie—Infants' Wear
Costume Jewelry

MARION ROBB GIFT SHOP
Pottery — Glassware — Luncheon Sets—Hand-Hooked Rugs —Copper Trays — Perfume— Novelties
735 White Horse Pike Open Evenings

BLOOMFIELD

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

COLLINGSWOOD

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

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108 Walnut Avenue, Cranford, N. J.
Cranford 6-1846
Proprietor, DOROTHY FLEMING

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

REEL-STRONG COAL CO.
J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Belleville 2-4184. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Free quick delivery OR. 4-7118 39 Greenwood Ave. East Orange

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
383 Main Street OR 3-9880

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Chas. J. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7160—7361
Member F. T. D.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 2-6900

LUCY E. JOHNSTON
GIFT SHOP
GREETING CARDS
LIBRARY
LINGERIE AND STOCKINGS
Stocking Mending Service 25c
Weekly Service if Received by Wednesday
36 No. Walnut East Orange, N. J.

KIRK'S
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Texaco Central Ave. and Eppert Pl.
Or. 3-9807
We Are Here to Serve

Berlin's Market
FRUITS—VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
231 Springdale Avenue
Phones, Orange 3-6791—3-4634

STEPHEN JARVIS
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Heating Problems Solved
14 Hollywood Plaza
East Orange, N. J. Or. 3-4038

Jean Brackett
Hats
Priced from 1.95 to 8.95
Personal Shopping
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GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

For Custom-Built Upholstery
Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes
Made to Order—Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
465 Main Street Or. 3-3270

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave. Over Sears Roebuck

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 2953—Nite Phone 2960-W
Tanner Street Haddonfield, N. J.

HADDON HEIGHTS

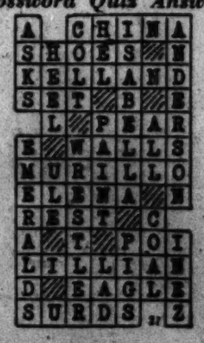
JOHNSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
611 White Horse Pike
Phone H. H. 1143
Hours: 9 to 5:30 Closed Mondays

BERNICE SCOTT STELTZ
TEACHER OF PIANO
13TH SEASON
314 White Horse Pike
Phone H. H. 3342-W

Representing the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. in Camden County
A. E. PROWATTAIN
INSURANCE
407 Fourth Ave., Haddon Hts. Phone 3006
119 S. 4th St., Phila. Phone LOM. 0169

GAS RANGES KITCHEN UNITS
W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing, Heating and Oil Burner Service
Gulf Fuel Oil
605 Station Avenue H. H. 3210

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-6814 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
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Blanche Elaine
Corset Studio
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Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

CLAIRIDGE
BOOK AND GIFT SHOP
CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
Rental Library — Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
11 Church Street Montclair 2-0763

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO 2-2224
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

The Lorraine
BETTER GRADE CANDIES AND ICE CREAM
627 Valley Road Upper Montclair

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Leather Goods—Art Wares
Personal Christmas Cards
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue

Gifts Books
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Montclair 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

BOND'S
ICE CREAM
Upper Montclair

Est. 1880 63 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove Street. Montclair 2-5920

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Curtains
Yard Goods
Curtain and Drapery Fabrics
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
CORSETS
Montclair Textile Store
543-45 Bloomfield Avenue

"The Rosalind"
INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Hats ready made and to order.
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 Church Street

Frieda's
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
7 South Park Street
Phone: Mo. 2-7891

All Kinds of Insurance
MOXLEY-KERR, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance
241 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

GILLIS KING
Interiors — Antiques
20 Church Street Montclair
Montclair 2-5452

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TRUST COMPANY
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Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisers in the purchase of insurance since 1921
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Tel. 2-3113 and 2-0200

Gold Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
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SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
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Dry Goods, Curtains, Domestics, Dress Goods, Yarns and Notions, Bedspreads and Custom Made Slip Covers.
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Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
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3 Phones—WE. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3081
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
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The Store for Everybody
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Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

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- COAL -
N. 7th St. Bridge Allentown, Pa.
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Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
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Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

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PIANO — ORGAN ACCOMPANIST
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PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

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The Halle Bros. Co.
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Department Store, Erie, Pa.
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We own and operate our own plant
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OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

THE CEDAR CHEST
Apparel for Men
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

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A RING OF GOLD
Set with Amethyst, Zircon, Citrine or Moonstones, a gift to be long remembered, yet many priced as low as $15.00.
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jewelers American Gem Society

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New Self Service record department, large stock all makes. Pleasant surroundings. Competent personnel.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED REPAIRS
Sell us your spare radio, phono., etc.
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Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
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510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
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Special Process for Fine and White Hair
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For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
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LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

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Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Eldropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Shop Early for Christmas . . . While Gift Assortments Are Ample
CROLL & KECK

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

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"EATMOR" Cranberries
SELECT
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY Food Market 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

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We Are Still Serving
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DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE (Continued)

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Media

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Early season pelts are finest. Every coat and jacket we offer is styled by experts and attractively priced.
Furs Exclusively
BORYNACKS
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BAKER and HAMILTON
Watchmakers and Jewelers
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Upper Darby's Finest Equipped Repair Shop
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Specializing in Home Cooking
HOSTESS GRILLE
Luncheon 11-2 Dinner 5-8
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55 Long Lane

UPPER DARBY
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Quality Laundry Services
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Suits—Shirts—Sweaters—Shoes
DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue
Back the Attack with War Bonds and Stamps

Fashions for Fall and Winter
Dresses Coats
Suits Accessories
THE CHARME SHOP
723 PENN AVENUE

Office Supplies
STATIONERY
Greeting Cards
Kiser Brothers
755 PENN AVENUE PE. 4875

CALDWELL & GRAHAM DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889
Support the WAR LOAN
Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

YORK

DANIELS
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Where well dressed women shop
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES AND FURS
136 East Market Street York, Pa.

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

Miriam E. Baumgardner
Studio of Music
PIANO AND ORGAN
480 West King Street

GEORGE'S STATIONERY STORE
Greeting Cards, Bibles, Gifts, Novelties, Office Equipment.
300 S. George Street Open Evenings

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Alienated (Eph. 4:18)—*Al'-yen-at'-ed* (both *a*'s long, first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short, or as short *i*). By Webster's second choice, the word may be pronounced in five syllables—*a'-li-en-at'-ed* (*i* short, other vowels as before).

Translators have looked for a single word to render what in the original is perhaps a double thought. To trace the line, we begin in Wycliffe with "aliened" and end in Goodspeed with "estranged." Halfway between we have King James with "alienated."

Conversation (Eph. 4:22)—*Kon'-ver-sa'-shun* (*o* short, *e* as in maker, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

To glance back at the original Greek of Eph. 4:22, a word occurs there which obviously from the context signifies "behavior." Later, when the Bible is done into Latin, we find the Greek word represented by *conversatio*, the regular Latin meaning of which is the same as that attaching to its English derivative, "conversation"; or equivalent to "friendly discourse." To proceed further, when Wycliffe, the fourteenth century translator of the Bible into English, having the Latin version for his guide, comes upon *conversatio* in Gal. 1:13, he renders it "my living"; and no doubt correctly. But when he meets *conversatio* again in Eph. 4:22, he calls it "conversation." This is the word that early translators after Wycliffe employ for both passages.

Gossamer—*Gos'-a-mer* (*o* short, *a* as in sofa, *e* as in maker).

Etymologists give fanciful account of this word, which is half noun and half adjective. Chaucer saw it would do for poetry, whatever its source; Shakespeare, too. Somewhere near an equivalent of it is "gauze." In frequent descriptive and rhetorical use right down the decades.

Inseparable—*In-sep'-a-ra-b'l* (*i* and *e* short, both *a*'s as in sofa).

Refers to persons and things that cannot be disunited. From the fourteenth century.

Irrefutably — *Ir-ref'-u-ta-bli* (both *i*'s and the *e* short, *u* quick-long as in unite, *a* as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, *ir'-re-fut'-a-bli* (both *i*'s short, *e* quick-long as in event, *u* long, *a* as in sofa). The stress may go on the second syllable or on the third, according to personal preference of Webster's pronunciations.

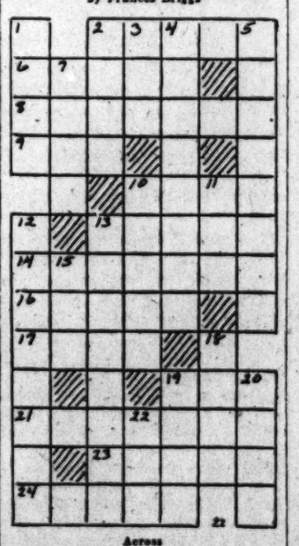
Maintainest (Ps. 16:5)—*Man-tan'-est* (both *a*'s long, *e* short or as short *i*). By Webster's second choice, the first syllable may be pronounced *men-* (*e* clipped-short as in silent). Time was when a short sound of *e* in the first syllable was stoutly battled for, or rather, perhaps, sternly taken for granted, in Boston. That may have represented a genteel notion; nevertheless, it is still upheld by Oxford, and by Webster's, too, as a second choice.

"Maintainest" represents in English a Hebrew stem of comparatively infrequent occurrence. An American Translation renders the line of Psalms in a more literal fashion than Authorized:

Thou holdest my lot.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

2—What country is scene of Pearl Buck's "Dragon Seed"?
6—A terrier provides horses with what?
8—Who is author of "Sugarfoot"?
9—To place.
10—If you ate a Kieffer, it would be what?
13—What fell when Joshua's army shouted at Jericho (pl.)?
14—What color was named after a Spanish painter?
16—Who is principal feminine character in the play "Reunion in Vienna"?
17—Repose.
19—What is a food made from taro root by Hawaiians?
21—Who is elder of Glish sisters, well known on American stage?
23—What bird appears on U. S. half dollar?
24—What are irrational numbers?

Down

1—Requests.
2—The young of the horse kind is what?
3—Who was the Norse underworld queen?
4—What queen of Spain aided Columbus?
5—What American dramatist wrote the play "High Tor"?
7—What part of a shoe might be described as "Cuban"?
10—If you emulated Asher Brown Durand, would you paint, write, or dance?
11—Every one.
12—Houses of certain city mentioned in "Wonderful Wizard of Oz" were studded with what gems?
13—What person would evacuate a "hipe"?
15—What is a suffix forming diminutives?
18—What is taken from a colliery?
19—When oysters are wrapped in thin slices of bacon, latter representing blankets, the oysters are called what?
20—Who is Leonora's attendant in "Il Trovatore"?
22—Youth.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun— —Burr Shafer

"My idea would be to do a little remodeling and sell doughnuts"

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Ore Grinding Mill Can Be Made to "Eat by Ear"?

It would seem difficult, if not impossible, to teach an ore grinding mill, used to prepare ore for the recovery of strategic minerals, to eat by ear, since such a mill doesn't have an ear.

This hurdle was neatly overcome by supplying the mill with an electrical ear, consisting of a microphone and an electrical circuit. This ear makes the rear of the mill itself regulate the flow of material reaching its jaws to be ground. This is accomplished as follows:

When the mill is running at peak efficiency, it makes a certain amount of noise. If it is fed more ore than it can handle efficiently, however, it chokes down and becomes quieter. And if, on the other hand, too little ore reaches the maw of the crusher, it tends to run away with itself and makes an awful clatter.

The electric ear is set to respond to the exact noise level resulting when the ore grinder is running at peak efficiency. If the noise drops off from that level, the intake of material to be crushed automatically is reduced. If the mill begins making too much noise, the device causes minerals to be fed into the crusher more rapidly.

Thus the mill "eats by ear" and because of this ear it is kept at peak efficiency, turning out the greatest possible amount of crushed ore per day.

—W. P. Keasbey

World's Loudest Noise

The world's loudest noise was the volcanic explosion in 1883 of the island of Krakotoa, which was heard as far away as Bangkok, a distance of more than 1,400 miles.

In Lighter Vein

It Could Happen There

An American Army officer, on duty somewhere in North Africa, took his signet ring to an Arab jeweler to have the tarnish removed from the inside. The Arab didn't speak English and the officer didn't speak anything but English, and pointing and gesticulating didn't seem to be getting them anywhere. Finally the Arab produced pencil and paper, and the officer, confidently surmising that the jeweler had a friend who would be able to read and translate for him, carefully printed "REMOVE THE TARNISH" and departed, to hearty nods of comprehension by the Arab. The next day the officer called for the ring. It was still tarnished inside, but it bore, in beautifully graven letters, the uplifting words, "REMOVE THE TARNISH."—The New Yorker.

Awe Inspiring

Wife: "How did you like the WAC parade, dear?"

Colonel: "Marvelous. Five thousand women and not a slip showing."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Frank Admission

"Bobby, where are those tarts your mother put in this jar last night?"

"I guess, gran', they must have vanished into the empty heir."—Pathfinder.

Christmas Giving

Washington, D. C.

Many hundreds of soldiers who might not otherwise receive Christmas gifts will be remembered this year through the thoughtfulness of a local resident.

The unidentified benefactor, an elderly lady, told a local newspaper that she wanted to buy Christmas presents for servicemen overseas, stipulating that they must be boys in the "most remote and lonesome places." She brought forth a certified check for $1,000 to purchase the presents. Believing this sum inadequate she returned the following day with another check for a similar amount.

The pleasant task of purchasing and assembling the gifts was assigned to Army chaplains.

Gene Anthony

Desert Song

From his precarious perch a United States sailor breaks forth into song "Somewhere in North Africa." The limited but appreciative audience consists of two Arab boys and one old-fashioned burro. And, believe it or not, that's a hymnal our sailor has in his left hand.

NEWS ITEM— THE NATION AGAIN THINKS OF COAL.
RARE TREASURES
IT'S THE LATEST IN PRECIOUS STONES
WE HAVE THE COAL PROBLEM EVER WITH US, MAC
KNOCK KNOCK
YES! THE PROBLEM, BUT NEVER THE COAL
DADDY, WHAT IS IT MINERS DIG OUT OF THE GROUND?
NOTHING

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Long Run and a Short Memory* By LE PELLEY

WOW—FEEL THAT COLD WIND...
MAYBE YOU'D BETTER GO HOME AND GET A COAT
I'D BETTER HURRY BEFORE I FREEZE...
WHEW, I'M WARM.....!
LET'S SEE, WHAT WAS IT I CAME HOME FOR...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Know Sponge!* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Queer Neighbors* By THE HAGERS

"This vacant house next door to me Was rented very recently.
The folks moved in with much ado. They've pigeons, rabbits—what a crew!
"Ted, why do you think something's queer? Your reasoning is not too clear."
"Is that your box of dynamite?" Said Ted. I quacked, "I think you're right!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1943 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reading the Returns

The Republican tide is still rising. The ebbing of New Deal-Democratic strength which began in 1938 continued in Tuesday's off-year elections. Whatever allowances are made for special or local conditions, that is the essence of returns from widely scattered city and State contests.

Bearing most closely on next year's Presidential race was the success of the New York Republicans in electing Joe R. Hanley as Lieutenant Governor. Governor Dewey may reasonably read this result as an indorsement of his administration. The voters probably had a natural tendency to give the Governor a second-in-command from his own party and the Democratic candidate, Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell, was politically little known to the voters. Yet the result is that if Governor Dewey wishes to run for President next year he can leave his office without turning the State over to a Democrat. And Tuesday's returns may make the Presidential race look to him like a good risk.

For the pattern of Republican successes ran far beyond New York. The election of Walter E. Edge as Governor of New Jersey gives the Republicans a majority of the States, and in Kentucky they registered gains which seem to reflect a general trend. The loss of the Mayoralty election in Philadelphia by nationally prominent William Bullitt fits into the same pattern, although there, as in the election of a Democrat as mayor of Cleveland and of a Labor candidate in Detroit, local rather than national factors may have been decisive.

Undoubtedly the results will be read with jubilation by Republican Party managers who have contended that all the party need do is wait for the usual swing back of the political pendulum. They count more on an accumulation of discontents with the "ins" than on the "outs" offering a worthy program of improvements or an outstanding candidate. There is undoubtedly a rising tide of discontent with fumbling on the home front which seems to outweigh any political capital that may accrue to the President and his party from widespread satisfaction with successes on the battle fronts.

Moreover, the Republicans have had more success than many observers expected in sloughing off the robes of isolationism which their Congressional delegation slipped into by opposing the draft and Lend-Lease. The logic of events and the sincere desire of large numbers of Republicans who favor international co-operation have now produced a situation in which foreign policy may be blurred if not removed as an issue in the 1944 Presidential election.

But even Republicans who think first of partisan success can hardly be complacent. For much can happen in a year, and Mr. Roosevelt has more than once proved his ability to upset the calculations of his foes. Certainly Americans to whom partisan success is secondary will do well to insist that both parties concern themselves less with slippery maneuvers to get into office, and more with presenting honest policies and candidates who will advance the national welfare. Sincere and intelligent international co-operation and a clear purpose to maintain freedom at home must be the main guideposts for America's course.

Home-Front Casualties

Fatalities on the streets and highways of the United States since Pearl Harbor have been double the number of American service men killed in combat. Why is this?

What is the principal reason for the fact that 46,000 persons have been killed in automobile accidents during a period when 21,940 men were slain in action?

We are inclined to look upon war losses and suffering as horrible—but what of the figures which show 65,170 men wounded or missing, excluding prisoners, while 1,600,000 were injured in motor crashes, 110,000 of them permanently, according to the record?

Wartime restrictions have lowered the number of accidents, but still they are too high. Has the greatly increased liquor consumption, due to swollen war incomes, anything to do with the huge number of fatalities? The National Safety Council might perform a service by publicizing the facts.

Prosperity certainly has come to certain sections of the South. One place reports no chicken stealing for the past six months.

Germany will be glad when winter comes. It sounds so much better as a reason for retreating than the Russian Army does.

Match the Moscow Accord

The Senate's effort to produce a postwar resolution helpful to the Moscow Conference seems to be approaching a denouement which would have delighted O. Henry. That master of irony and surprise endings would certainly recognize a plot made to measure for him in the events of the last two weeks.

While Senators debated, the Moscow Conference met, worked and achieved a postwar statement that has immediately captured popular approval. The question before the Senate now is no longer how much help it can give the statesmen at Moscow but how much it can with dignity accept from them.

The Connally Resolution, whose chief virtue was that it did not demand too much of Senators to whom co-operation with other countries was a new and still rather frightening idea, is now clearly inadequate. Proposals to strengthen it deserve energetic public support. It would be well for the Senate to follow as closely as possible the wording of the postwar sections of the Moscow agreement. In any event, the Senate's language should be at least as strong as that employed at Moscow. As one Senator has pointed out, a resolution which fell short of the Moscow statement might seem a repudiation of the results of the conference.

The Senate has now an entirely different atmosphere in which to work. During most of the debate on the Connally Resolution Senators could reasonably refer to the enigmatical character of the Russian ally. An observer at that debate could see enigmas perched over every tall doorway to the Senate Chamber, seeming to croak, like Poe's raven, "nevermore." And a good many people judged that that was what the enigmatic quality of the language in the Connally Resolution might be saying, between the lines.

It does not matter that Moscow has helped the Senate more than the Senate helped Moscow. The Senate still has a responsibility toward the conference, and can make its results still harder for Hitler to swallow. A strong postwar resolution is now called for.

Bougainville, Rabaul, Truk

Immensely important military events are under way in the Pacific. The masses of men and steel may not be so great as in other theaters, but a whole new chapter in the conduct of war is being written in those far reaches.

The immediate objective is apparently to establish a strong air base on Bougainville in the Northern Solomons, and this base, when established, will be another fulcrum to pry the Japanese from their position at Rabaul, and Rabaul—as the Nipponese are abundantly illustrating by their sacrifice of 317 acutely needed planes there in recent days—means everything.

Time was when a base simply meant a fort at the entrance to a harbor or at the mouth of a river. That was enough to repel invaders. Improvements in offensive weapons requires new defensive techniques.

Japan has been super alert to these changes in strategy. It has become a commonplace to refer to Truk as the Japanese Pearl Harbor. Rabaul is the key, in a measure, to Truk.

Once long-range American bombers were based at Rabaul, the bastions of Truk, the naval facilities, and whatever happened to be in them, would be under the shadow of hostile wings. Even if no attempt were made to land and seize the various units and fortifications of Truk, the value of the base would be considerably reduced because it would no longer be an inaccessible and secretive refuge, but one under more or less constant reconnaissance and subject to attack at will. The Japanese fleet might use it for quick or intermittent fueling and supply, but it could not lurk there, impervious and poised to swoop at naval trains going into the Indies, the Philippines, or China.

Bougainville, then, is on the way to Rabaul; Rabaul guards Truk; Truk is the fort behind which the loot is hid.

The Japanese are aware, painfully so, of ascending American naval and air strength vis-à-vis their own. They can read the military message of events just west of the Dnieper and in Italy, and the political message of Moscow.

One day soon the war lords of Tokyo must realistically ponder the alternatives of throwing their fleet and air power into a desperate effort to stem the onrushing wave of the United Nations on the perimeter, or of waiting until, even stronger, it rolls over the outposts and breaks in full fury against the Japanese homeland.

Soon we may know if history is to have a dramatic example of how the future of a nation can be decided thousands of miles from its own shores.

Nice Weather—For Ducks

'The Big Skipper' at the Helm

(From an Indianapolis sailor to his parents.)

There is one thing I want both of you to get in your minds. You know that I'm protected wherever I am by something far better than any mortal can conceive. Remember that and keep on remembering it. You should have no fear because the "Big Skipper" is guiding my every thought and move. I've no fear of what may come at sea nor should you. . . . Believe me, that's the way I feel and I want both of you to keep on thinking and feeling this way—and we will come through this thing on top. LORADO

(From a Chicago soldier in the Southwest Pacific.)

The other afternoon, some of us donned field gear and embarked on a little expedition into the interior. The trek was rather aimless, following the uphill direction of a twisting jungle stream that few white men have ever seen, or knew existed. Progress was constantly impeded by myriads of hanging vines, buttressed roofs of banyan trees, walls of young bamboo, and what have you that flourish in the primitive jungles.

Sometimes the rapids and falls gave way to tranquil pools, carved out of limestone rock by the water's actions, and reflecting all the colors imaginable. The water was crystal clear, cool and deep—meeting all the specifications for good swimming. The march halted at the foot of a 120-foot waterfall, hidden within a secret enclosure of jungle foliage. It was a beautiful sight.

After the war, tourists will certainly be greatly disappointed in their foreign travels. In the Pacific the natives have changed more since Pearl Harbor than they have in centuries. Here, it's a common sight to see an Army truck loaded with natives en route to a Government job, singing "You Are My Sunshine" or "Anchors Aweigh!" They are all ardent Hollywood fans and each has a favorite movie star.

On the other island, a soldier or sailor, who possessed a Sears' or Ward's catalogue, found himself a popular individual, indeed, and before we left the island the natives were clad in smart saddle shoes, Cardigan sweaters, and the like. ALBERT

(From Pfc. Stuart Hodge of Worcester, Mass., Somewhere in North Africa.)

Last night the seven of us, in our pyramidal tent, had a spree—along about taps. Several packages came in on the same convoy, and it is only proper that we pool our caches. (Packages are evaluated by the edible contents, and not by dental cream and copies of Shakespeare.)

By the light of our newly installed electricity, suspended parallel to the tent pole, we delved into a simple but sumptuous repast. Never have cheese spreads and graham crackers tasted so good, nor molasses pop-corn, chocolates and various home-made items that sweethearts and mothers make so well. Of course, some things arrive as mere crumbs. Then spoons are in order. Sometimes bottled olives and jams on the long voyage have overflowed themselves, adding an odd rancid note. Those with snug paraffin-coated linen covers arrive as good as new. . . .

Another diversion for evening entertainment is movies. Besides the ones at the Red Cross in town, there are assorted, improvised open-air auditoriums in nearly every outfit. Soon after supper, the men rush to the phone to call our "neighbors" to find out what's playing, if anything. If it's something torrid or wild-western, there's quite an evacuation of men. Past the gate-guards, and under a starry black night, the olive-drab-clad soldiers rush headlong along the olive tree lanes to grab the best seats.

Actually, the seats are what they carry with them—an evaporated milk box, an empty gasoline drum, a "deck chair" improvised from an old crate, or a pilfered sandbag, drained of its sand and stuffed with straw. . . .

But don't think we're the only ones who attend. The "public," which consists of French, Spanish, and Arabs of all ages and color, lines the "bleachers" along the barbed wire. The minute twilight appears, there they are as if by magic, babes in arms, grandpapas, dames with their knitting, and the Latin and Arabian equivalent of our "dead-end kids" who never tire of rushing among the parked vehicles or perching with the buzzing locusts in the surrounding trees.

Very often the shows are preceded by training films which seem to interest the populace more than us, who perhaps have seen them several times. . . . Scenes of Hitler or the "late" Mussolini are greeted by them with vehement boos, while the Stars and Stripes, Roosevelt, or Churchill are cheered with great gusto. It's a delightfully spontaneous demonstration always and makes me a little disgusted with my placid New England nature. STUART

(From Pvt. C. H. Arthalong of Denver, Training in Texas.)

Since the Sergeant got us some stationery, I'll take time out to write. After all, I do have to keep up the morale on the home front! The place where we are now on maneuvers is just about as near alike to the jungles as anything could be. The other night a few of us formed a "commando unit" and went over to raid another "outfit" about six miles from here. However, our raiding party wasn't very successful because it ended up with all of us getting captured. It's some fun playing "cops and robbers" in these woods when you can't see your hand in front of your face because of the darkness. We had a lot of fun shooting off blank ammunition even though we did have to spend the next day cleaning out our rifle bores. CARL

Mirror of World Opinion

An Abuse of Power?

There is increasing reaction against what the public believes is the abuse of power by labor unions. The reaction has shown itself in legislation in Congress—both proposed and passed. It has cropped out in at least a dozen States where laws have been passed defining and, in some cases, curbing labor's rights.

The support for these laws has come from those who believe in unions but think they have become too arrogant in their attitude and have abused their powers, and from those who are frankly enemies of union labor and would smash it—if they could.

Conspicuously lacking has been any effective leadership from labor's ranks to clean up the sore spots, to stop the abuses, to convict the small minority of racketeers and crooks—in short, to improve unions and to improve the labor laws.

Not only has there been no leadership from labor's top men in this direction, but there has been consistent opposition to all major attempts to rectify existing abuses. This has further changed public opinion to the point that many an average fair-minded person has listened with increasing sympathy to the enemies of labor.

It would be remarkable if the public had not inclined toward this state of mind. It has noted the scandalous record of George Scalise, ex-convict and now a convict again, who made his money from the sweat of scrubwomen and laborers in a union he dominated. The fair-minded average citizen has seen the racketeering George E. Browne sit as vice-president of the AFL. The public has noted that no high AFL official helped expose the rottenness of Mr. Browne, or of his pal in the shakedown of the motion picture industry, Willie Bioff, who, as a convict, now retells the whole sordid story at a trial of still other pals.

The public knows that most union labor is sound. It knows that most unionism is honest. But it can't understand why union leaders, almost to a man, resist efforts to correct abuses by law. It can't understand why, when an honest labor leader, such as David Dubinsky, rose to ask a resolution to clean out racketeers, he was punched in the nose at an AFL convention.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Housewife's Time to Speak Up

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

It's time for Congressmen to hear from housewives in their districts again.

Between now and Christmas, the big subject up for discussion, as President Roosevelt noted in his food message this week, will be subsidies, or as he preferred to call them, "equalization payments."

President Roosevelt wants to take more money out of the Federal Treasury to make up to farmers the differences between their cost of production and prices at which they must sell their products under OPA ceilings.

The House is balking, at the insistence of a strong farm bloc that thinks production should be encouraged through higher prices instead of Government subsidies. Already the House Banking and Currency Committee has written a specific ban on Commodity Credit Corporation funds "or the funds of any other Government corporation" to pay subsidies.

Where does the housewife come in?

* * *

Subsidies have helped to keep the cost of living down for her family. In the last war the cost of living had risen 53 per cent at the end of 18 months; this war it is up only 26 per cent. Subsidies are partially responsible. They have helped Canada and Great Britain lick inflation, too.

The housewife may reply: What's the use of having prices held down, if I can't buy food?

Right now, there is a milk shortage in many sections of the country. Farmers are reported dumping milk in preference to selling it to dairies at the OPA ceiling price.

The milk "famine" is due to the fact that the price of grain fed to cattle has advanced more than the price of dairy products.

In order to enable dairy producers to obtain feed for their cattle without raising the price of their milk, the War Food Administration has agreed to make payments to dairy farmers based on the increased cost of their purchased feed since September, 1942. This arrangement is said to have brought some corn to market that was formerly kept on Midwestern farms and fed to hogs.

Also by removing slaughter-quotas on hogs, the Government is now trying to encourage farmers to market their hogs earlier at lighter weights.

The milk situation probably would not have become so acute if the grain situation had been more expertly managed. In order to encourage production of pork, the Government made promises to hog raisers that are now hurting dairymen and poultry raisers. The commitment has now expired and President Roosevelt has promised "some form of equalization payment" as long as the margin between feed costs and prices remains unfavorable.

Naturally, the farmer who sees only a part of the whole picture feels pretty fed up with subsidies and price ceilings. Bewildered by regulations, he decides it would probably be better to throw the whole thing overboard.

"You can't interfere with the law of supply and demand," he argues, not realizing that the Nation already has. Rationing is a successful violation of the law of supply and demand. Like subsidies, rationing is an un-American device that seems to be necessitated by the war.

* * *

The Government's stabilization efforts will be fought bitterly by farm groups wanting the farmer to get a larger share of the national income.

Housewives, not being organized on a national scale, will have no one to speak for them unless they do it individually in letters to their Congressmen. There are some consumer organizations active at the Capitol today, but they are chiefly labor-affiliated groups. Pressure groups still outweigh the average American home in Capitol lobbies.

That was what Senator George D. Aiken (R), of Vermont, farmer spokesman, meant when he accused President Roosevelt in his food message of "sowing a lot of words to try to reap votes in New York City and Philadelphia."

Logically, the housewife is the person to help Congressmen see all sides of the complicated picture and make the right decision.

Reverse Lend-Lease Grows Up

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

WASHINGTON

Do you know a demagogue you would like to annoy? Do you know an honest politician you would like to encourage? Then tell him this: There is a lot of good news around Washington these days for Americans who want to see their country become Good Neighbor Number One in a world of good neighbors. And not all the good news is about the Moscow Conference.

In fact, one big question that wasn't announced on the Moscow agenda has been shaping up in so hopeful a way that officials have been willing to take time out, between Moscow cablegrams, to talk about it. The question is gradually solving itself.

Whether the solution will be complete by the end of the war it is hard to say, but there are grounds for belief that the problem will be diminished sufficiently to assure a harmonious liquidation of it.

This problem is lend-lease. Isolationists have taken grim pleasure in dwelling upon the difficulties and dangers supposedly inherent in it to American interests. Others, who hope to see America take willingly its proper place among the guarantors of durable peace, also have seen in lend-lease a possible source of much postwar irritation.

Until now, the hope for avoiding political and economic pitfalls of lend-lease has rested almost entirely on another hope, namely, that good will and good sense might somehow become the governing factor when the time for accounting was at hand. But a new reason for encouragement appears today. It is that too little noticed factor of "reverse lend-lease."

* * *

As Americans know, millions of their soldiers are abroad, in the South Pacific, in Britain, in Africa, in Italy, the Near East, India. As the numbers of these troops have increased, the amount of supplies obtained for them from the countries in which they are stationed has likewise increased, and is still increasing. In some places, "reverse lend-lease" is nearly equal the lend-lease right now. Two illustrations are Australia and North Africa. These cases are the exceptions, of course, but they highlight the trend.

Another consideration favoring smooth settlement of lend-lease accounts has been present from the start but has not had sufficient emphasis. This is the simple and obvious, though sometimes forgotten, fact that the United States retains title to lend-lease equipment.

Enormous quantities of this equipment will be available after the war, for return to America if wanted but more likely for sale in areas near those in which it is now being used. One might cite the example of tractors being used on British acreage to help raise food for American troops. These can be shipped easily and inexpensively to the European Continent after the war. There they will be in great demand among farmers needing every aid to increase food supplies.

* * *

It should never be forgotten that these tractors, and many other lend-lease items, are still American property and will be at the close of the war. There need be no accounting for them. Naturally, guns and planes destroyed in combat present a different problem, but one which cannot be reckoned in figures unless the lives of America's allies can also be so measured. Food and other materials consumed also will stand on the books. And it is against these consumable and perishable supplies that reverse lend-lease may be most usefully applied.

One may regret that bookkeeping of any sort should accompany the great pooling of international resources against gangster governments. When a neighborhood is to be saved, the neighbors cannot afford to quibble as to their several contributions to the task. Wartime bookkeeping—lend-lease or reverse—promises the political demagogues fruitful field for dubious postwar research.

Yet records cannot be avoided. Since this is so, it is well that they are two-sided, and that the reverse columns are beginning to offer hope of balancing the books without tearing up the office. It would be most useful if authoritative figures on lend-lease and reverse could be issued in the near future by the United States Government. It can be safely predicted that when they are published they will hearten those who have hitherto feared that lend-lease might become a big obstacle to organization of the peace.

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